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ESTONIAN VOTING TO FIX FUTURE OF CONSTITUTION

Agrarian Victory Would Insure Program of Far-Reaching Changes

NEW REPUBLIC STILL WITHOUT A PRESIDENT

Displacing of English by German in Schools Is Big Issue in Election

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Estonia is busy electing a new Parliament. Proportional representation is in vogue in that country and it will probably be a fortnight before the results are finally known.

Economic issues have been the chief topics of interest in the electoral campaign, the main proposals being a reduction in the number of civil servants and a shortening of the period during which Parliament sits to six months, thereby automatically cutting the salaries of members, who are paid £20 monthly.

Another issue is the proposal to substitute German for English as a compulsory second language in all schools. This was brought forward by the Socialist Cabinet in the closing days of the last Parliament and has aroused considerable misgivings. Apprehensions are expressed that the adoption of German might ultimately lead to the absorption of Estonia into the Teutonic orbit. A practical reason for reversing this rule is to be found in the difficulty of obtaining adequate teaching facilities for English. Neither Britain nor the United States so far has shown much inclination to help, whereas it is quite easy to get both teachers of German and textbooks of that language.

A further topic is that of changing the Constitution. Under the present system Parliament is elected for three years with no provision for dissolution within that period. It is itself responsible for choosing the executive, which has no powers except of a purely administrative nature. There is no President—the Prime Minister of the day acts as head of the state—and no official "speaker."

Among those who want to change this state of affairs is General Laidoner, president of the League Commission, which decided the Mosul affair, who is refusing to seek reelection to Parliament because he considers its work in present conditions "waste time." General Laidoner advocates a Speaker with powers similar to those in the English Parliament and wants every party to have a responsible leader. The retiring Cabinet is headed by the Socialists, but the expectation is that the Agrarians will win sufficient seats to give them the right to form the next Government, in which case the reform of the Constitution will be taken up at an early date and the proposal to substitute German for English will doubtless be negatived.

Italian Chamber Begins Discussion on Vatican Issue

Mussolini Expected to Speak at Length on Church and State Relations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Fascist Chamber of Deputies has begun a discussion on the various agreements signed last February by Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, and Cardinal Gasparri settling the Roman question and establishing new relations between the Italian state and the papacy. The bills under examination are three, dealing respectively with the Lateran Treaty and the concordat, with the reform of the marriage law implying modifications of the Italian civil code with the administration of ecclesiastical property.

A fourth bill dealing with the freedom recognized by the Italian state to non-Roman Catholic forms of worship will be examined next week.

Five deputies spoke in favor of the bills and 10 more Fascist deputies have announced their intention to take part in the discussion, which is expected to end on Tuesday. Signor Mussolini will wind up the debate by delivering an important speech, which may possibly occupy Tuesday's and Wednesday's session. The Duce is expected to deal at length, not only with the future relations between church and state in Italy, but also to reply to criticisms made lately by extremist Roman Catholics for too large a freedom being allowed to non-Roman Catholic forms of worship.

SPANISH FLIERS IN GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—A demonstration crowd welcomed Capts. Iglesias and Jiminez, Spanish transatlantic fliers, when they landed here May 10, after a flight from Managua, Nic. They circled over the city in their plane, Jesus del Gran Poder, before alighting on Aurora Field.

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Estonian Who Urges Revising Constitution

P. & A.

GENERAL LAIDONER

FREE ELECTIONS ARE PROMISED BY PORTES GIL

Mexican President Insists on Free Speech—Arrested Campaigners Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—President Portes Gil is resolved that absolute liberty of speech, thought and action shall be accorded presidential candidates in the race to succeed him in office next February. The President's determination has just been made known in statement issued by Felipe Canales, Acting Secretary of the Interior.

With the rebellion ended the Mexican political caldron is beginning to bubble, although it is not now generally anticipated that it will boil over as election fervor reaches a climax next November. This is due to the damper put on overzealous politicians by the smashing of the insurrection.

Arrested for Speeches

Señor Canales' statement was prompted by the arrest May 9 of a group of followers of the independent candidate, Jose Vasconelos, who were charged with having attacked several government officials in campaign speeches.

All those arrested were immediately released by order of the President, who is quoted in the Canales statement as desirous of expressing his disapproval of the action taken by the police.

With Gilberto Valenzuela, formerly Minister to London, believed to be virtually eliminated from the presidential race by virtue of his presence in the State of Sonora when the rebellion broke out and Antonio Villareal eliminated because of his active participation in the uprising, Señor Vasconcelos remains as the sole anti-Government candidate. He has at least one, and possibly two, opponents in the field.

Other Candidates

Pascual Ortiz Rubio, formerly Ambassador to Brazil, seems to be favored to win as he is generally credited with the support of the National Revolutionary Party, to which both former President Calles and Portes Gil belong.

Aaron Saenz, formerly Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been put forward by some sections of the same party, but has not definitely outlined his intentions, and at the moment it is not known whether or not he will run in the race.

The directors of the Antire-electionist Party have resigned their posts, and this organization—which might be called the Government opposition—seems to be wavering between a desire to continue its activities and an inclination to drop out of the political arena entirely.

Dictator Lifts Press Gag in Spain; Admits It Kept Tourists Away

False Reports of Unrest Believed to Have Had Serious Effects on Seville and Barcelona Fairs—Fall of Peseta Makes Touring Cheaper

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Despite the almost daily threats and exhortation, the "enemies of Spain," as the Dictator calls his political foes, are reported to be succeeding only too well in undermining the good work Gen. Primo de Rivera has done for the country. Ever since the trouble with the artillery the peseta, so carefully nourished with a view to return to the gold standard, has broken, and on the eve of the opening of the Seville and Barcelona exhibitions was being quoted at 36 per cent depreciation.

The economic position of Spain is sound; it was never better, yet speculators and alarmists have dealt this blow at the prestige of the Dictator's Government. It is therefore not surprising that public securities of every kind are rapidly changing hands. This, it has now become clear to the Dictator, is the result of his policy of repressing the publication of disagreeable facts. Now he has given orders to the censor to allow accredited correspondents to foreign papers to cable news "as long as it is truthful," hoping by this method to restore foreign confidence in the reports transmitted from Spain.

That the censoring of news may become a two-edged instrument is evident from the Ciudad Real affair. This was a very mild disturbance. Not a shot was fired, and press agencies went out of their way to say so. But a rigorous censorship was imposed.

Alarm abroad was not long in spreading, and as it has been impossible to inspire trust in official versions, every other source of information, however unreliable, has been tapped. The result is that Gen. Primo de Rivera complains that even tourist agencies take their cues from tainted sources, to the detriment of the tourist traffic. Many intending visitors to Seville and Barcelona are said to have been kept off after reading reports of unrest in Spain.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Barcelona Exposition, which opens May 19, is expected to attract many thousands of visitors, despite the unfortunate fact that the Spanish Government has authorized hotel keepers to double their prices while the expositions remain open. Barcelona is within nine hours' train ride of Madrid, being 19 hours from Paris, 26 from London, 30 from Berlin, and 40 from Rome. Inquiry at the Spanish travel bureau here elicited the fact that inclusive hotel rates, room and board, range from $5 a day upward. Some $200, it was said, would cover the cost of a two-weeks holiday from London to both Seville and Barcelona, including first-class railroad fares and comfortable hotel accommodation in both cities. The expositions continue until Jan. 1, 1930.

Germans Protest Anti-Reich Action in Soviet Cities

Cabinet Members Are Ridiculed and the Government Is Criticized

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is exceedingly annoyed at the anti-German demonstrations at Moscow on May 1 and in Leningrad on May 8. At Moscow effigies ridiculing members of the Reich's Cabinet were carried through the streets and the German Government was criticized in an unfriendly way in a public speech by a member of the Soviet Government. At Leningrad demonstrations were organized against the Berlin police president in which Russian soldiers and sailors and policemen participated.

The German Ambassador in Moscow has protested to the Soviet Government which replied in an evasive manner. Regarding the Moscow events it was said that no insult had been intended, while the demonstrations at Leningrad was described as a "spontaneous outburst."

The Liberal Berliner Morgenpost writes very sharply that the excuses always used by the Soviet's Third Internationale and the Soviet Government, two different institutions, are no longer taken seriously by anyone. Every child knows by now, this paper continues, that the same leading men are at work in both, and that the Third Internationale would never dare to do anything of which the Soviets disapproved. Regarding the demonstrations in Moscow and Leningrad, the paper writes that not three persons could stage a demonstration in Soviet Russia against the will of Moscow.

The Germans are also much aggravated by the way the Soviet Russian press is utilizing the recent disturbances in Berlin for revolutionary propaganda. One Communist organ for instance described them as preliminary test for the next big revolutionary action in Europe, which would take place on Aug. 1.

The German Minister of Interior Affairs seems to have made up his mind to suppress the Communist organization, the Red Front for all Germany because its members are drilled in a military fashion and because its leaders regard it as "crack troops for the coming revolution."

EXPERTS DEBATE BRITISH QUOTA OF REPARATIONS

Seek Way to Restore 1 Per Cent Deducted in American Proposal

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Readjustment of percentage of reparations due Great Britain is being discussed privately among chief allied creditors. This subject, however, will not come up officially before the expert committee until after it is seen whether the chief framer of the unified report, Sir Josiah Stamp, has been able in collaboration with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht to fit German reservations into it in such way they would be acceptable to all delegations.

The statement of Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Commons, is regarded as Government approval of the British experts' refusal to accept the division of annuities proposed by Owen D. Young in the America plan.

In explanation of the new situation which has thereby developed some background is needed. At the Spa conference in 1921 Great Britain accepted slightly more than 22 per cent of German reparations as its quota. This percentage has been modified with British acquiescence twice since.

At the Paris conference of 1925 on extinguishment of Belgian priority the British quota was increased to 23 per cent. During the past weeks the British reconsidered the position and agreed, according to the allied memorandum of April 12, to reduce the quota to 20½ per cent.

Mr. Young in his memorandum has substantially knocked off another 1 per cent and it is this 1 per cent which involves the war claims of the dominions, which the Allies are trying to find ways of returning to the British.

The attitude of British delegates is far from intransigeant and they seem ready to accept a readjustment of the Spa percentages provided the burdens are spread more equably over more nations and the dominions' needs are met.

Australia Sends Protest

LONDON (AP)—A protest against the reparations compromise proposal of Owen D. Young has been cabled by Premier Bruce of Australia to Premier Baldwin in London. Mr. Bruce expressed vigorous opposition to any plan to exclude the Dominions from claims against Germany.

Dr. Schacht Visits Essen

ESSEN, Ger. (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief of the German delegation to the Paris Reparations Conference, arrived here at noon, May 11, supposedly for a conference with Ruhr Valley industrialists. The greatest secrecy is maintaind as to his visit. He arrived almost unobserved and quite unexpectedly.

Boy King Reviews Nation's Forces as Rumania Holds Liberation Fêtes

Michael I Presides Over Great Military Pageant Attended by 100,000 in Honor of the Revival of Greater Rumania —Work of Unification Described

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Rumania's celebration of the tenth anniversary of liberation from Turkish rule and unification as a nation had, as a chief feature on the third day of the festivities, the opening of the art and industrial exhibits, a gala performance at the national theater and a great military review, watched by the boy King, the Queen Mother, the Regents, diplomats and 100,000 people.

Fifty years ago the two chief Rumanian provinces were freed from Turkey as a result of the Russo-Turkish war, while at the close of the World War, Bessarabia was freed from Russia, Bukovina from Austria and Transylvania from Hungary, all of which were joined in forming Greater Rumania.

Since then the state has faced the difficult problems of unifying racial groups which had been separated for centuries, of social reform, economic recovery, assimilation of minorities and national defense.

On the whole, much progress has been made, and the present National Peasant Government under Juliu Maniu, which came to power last November, representing the agricultural and democratic elements, is introducing improvements in every department of national life. The presence of many Rumanians from America as guests of the Rumanian state has brought expressions of good will toward America prominently into the celebrations.

Schoolboy Wins Anne Morrow's Promise to Tell Certain Flier "Howdy" for Him

VALDOSTA, Ga. (AP)—Hartman Eager has won the admiration of his schoolmates because he got a letter from Miss Anne Morrow, fiancée of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

When an uncle, Col. Gordon Johnson, was in Valdosta en route to Mexico City, where he is military attaché at the American embassy, Hartman commissioned him to convey his greetings to Colonel Lindbergh and to say "Howdy" to the ambassador's daughter.

Hartman soon afterward received the following letter from Miss Morrow:

"Your uncle, Colonel Johnson, told me how sorry he was to arrive in Mexico too late to meet Charles Lindbergh. I am so sorry too, that he could not give Charles your message.

"This is just to tell you I would love to take your 'howdy' to him. I wish that I—we both—could meet you some day."

His classmates declare Hartman keeps the letter in his pocket when awake and sleeps with it under his pillow at night. He took two hours preparing a reply.

FARMER GROUPS DEMAND BIGGER SHARE IN TARIFF

11 National Organizations Attack Proposed Bill as Unfair to Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Eleven of the most powerful farmers' organizations and co-operatives in the United States have joined in a vigorous memorial to Congress, demanding drastic amendment of the new tariff bill.

The agriculturists stamped the bill as "falling far short of meeting the responsibilities of carrying out the Republican pledges to agriculture." In a communication to individual members of Congress, irrespective of party, the farm group asserted that "we now rely upon friends of agriculture in both parties" and urged them to "use every effort to correct manifest injustices."

The farm leaders, signing the declaration, and the organizations they represent, are: Fred Brenckman, National Grange; Chester H. Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation; Charles W. Holman, National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation; A. M. Loomis, American Dairy Federation and National Dairy Union; B. W. Kilgore, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; T. E. Mollin, American National Livestock Association; C. B. Denman, National Livestock Producers' Association; W. R. Morse, American Fish Oil Association; Ed. Woodall, Texas and Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association; J. A. Arnold, Southern Tariff Association, and Knox Boude, tariff committee of the National Poultry Council.

Farm Bloc Shows Effect

This expression of dissatisfaction from the outside has had an important effect upon farm bloc members in Congress. At the first Republican conference of House members to consider the tariff bill, the farm group defeated every effort made by party leaders to fix a date for disposal of the measure.

The westerners were insistent upon the opportunity of getting votes on agricultural items, and manifested every intention of bolting on the bill unless given the consideration they demanded.

The farm leaders are understood to have told Republican managers that they accepted the Administration's farm relief bill believing that agriculture would get what it wanted in the way of tariff consideration when the tariff bill was reported. But instead of being so favored, the farm leaders assert that out of 1000 or

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Canned Music Wins Mexican Populace Away From Guitar

Crowds Throng Shop Doors to Hear Competing Phonograph and Player Piano

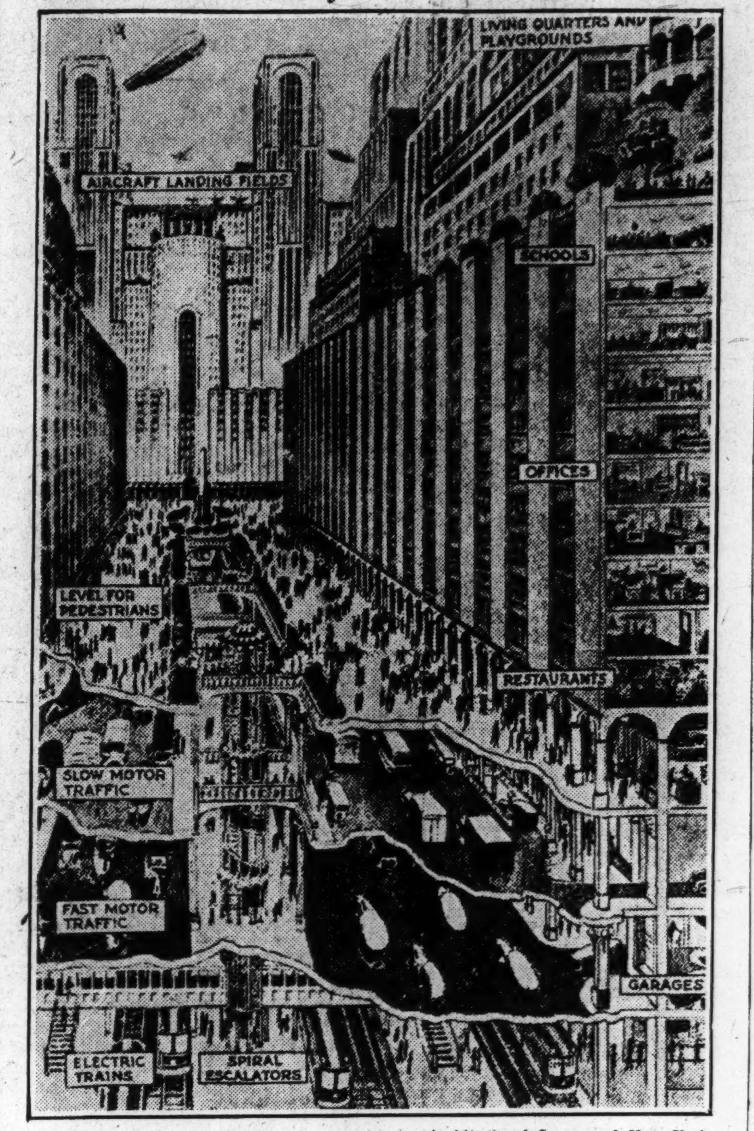
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexicans of high and low degree have merged their innate love of music with the fascination which mechanical devices have for them. The result has been remarkable popularity throughout the Republic for phonographs and player-pianos.

Mexicans of all classes within the last few years have become devotees of "canned music," and have been won somewhat from the traditional use of guitar or mandolin. Poor, indeed, is the home that does not have at least a cheap portable installment plan phonograph, and bare-footed laborers are the chief customers of the music stores that have sprung up all over Mexico.

Phonograph and player piano concerts given all day long and far into the night by these shops have become a feature of the Mexican scene. Music-making contrivances placed in the doorways produce pandemonium, for in some streets of Mexico City as many as three such stores are to be found side by side, each vying with its competitors in quality and volume.

How Traffic May Be Handled in 2000



Architectural League of New York

A Pictorialization of the "City of the Future," Included in the Beaux Arts Institution Competition, Shows the Surface Streets Entirely Free From Motorcars. The Automobiles Would Speed Along the Underground Levels, With Garages Built Into the Sub-Basements and With Escalators, Elevators, Express Tubes and Other Facilities Uniting the Different Units of the City Traffic System. The Design was Exhibited Recently in New York, and Emphasized the Increasing Tendency for the Use of the Upper Stories of Skyscrapers for Residential Purposes.

23,000 Plays Lie Stored in Vaults of British Censor

Treasure Awaits Student Who Will Pore Over 100 Years of Dramatic Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It is rare that anyone has a good word to say for the censor, but a by-product of his existence in England since 1824 has been the accumulation of a remarkable and little known collection of 23,000 plays. They represent the work of a century of playwriters, all of whom must submit their manuscripts to the Lord Chamberlain before permission to produce them on the stage can be granted. This collection is stored in a cellar in Westminster and represents a gold mine of interest to the student of the drama and of social standards over 10½ decades.

Prof. Allardyce Nicoll has examined a few parts of this great collection, although anything like a complete review of it would be a colossal labor. About half of the plays were never printed; failure to secure the censor's approval often meant that the original, hand-written manuscript remained the only copy in existence.

The plays which failed to win official sanction constitute what is perhaps as accurate a barometer of the public's taste and of social and moral standards over a long period as could well be imagined. Professor Nicoll, who tells of his discoveries in the Theater Arts Monthly, shows how the collection reveals the practices of dramatic producers before authors' rights were safeguarded by law. Dickens's works were almost instantly pillaged by adapters as soon as they appeared, and it seems that Dickens overcame this difficulty by selling advance copies of his work to those producers who were willing to pay for them.

Five Years to Be Spent in Learning How Americans Vary in Their Speech

Linguistic Society Is Making Atlas, to Tell Why They "Larf" in Boston and "Laff" in New York—Study to Be Comprehensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Institute of the Linguistic Society of America this summer will begin work on a dialect atlas of the United States which will be five or six years in preparation, and which will include 500 different places in this country. Announcement of this project was made here by Prof. Edgar H. Sturtevant of Yale University, director of the institute, during the course of an address before the New England Modern Language Association, which is holding its annual meeting here.

The society, which organized the Linguistic Institute, held its first session at Yale University last summer, and will hold its second from July 8 to Aug. 16, 1929. This six weeks' session will be devoted to the study of language as such, with only a minimum of attention to literature, history, etc. The institute is conducted as a single department, and every encouragement is given to cross the usual departmental lines.

Speaking of the proposed dialect atlas Professor Sturtevant said:

"It is astonishing how little is known about the position of dialect boundaries and the distribution of dialect features in this country. Plans have been maturing many years past for a careful investigation of this whole subject, in such a way that the facts can be registered on a series of maps.

"The speech of 100 or 200 subjects in each of at least 500 carefully selected places is to be studied by means of interviews; and a mechanical record will be made of each subject's reading of a short story so devised as to involve all the important differences in pronunciation and intonation current in the United States.

"On Friday and Saturday, Aug. 2 and 3, the American Council of Learned Societies, in conjunction with the institute, will hold a conference of scholars from all parts of the United States and from Canada, to perfect plans for constructing the dialect atlas. It is hoped that active work on the project can be started soon thereafter, and that the task can be completed within five or six years."

BARING OF PLOT BY COMMUNISTS STIRS BULGARIA

Though Extremist Danger Held Not Serious Owing to Defection of Peasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria is passing through another Communist scare, but is a mild one this time. A group of active Communists has been discovered; the leaders of a good-sized conspiracy organization have been arrested; a quantity of secret Communistic literature has been confiscated; a notorious "Russian agent" has been caught and much space has been given to the Communist danger in the local papers.

Some of this clandestine activity has been attributed to "agents provocateurs." Opposition deputies have asserted that the police had a hand in hatching the plot.

But it is certain that there are still many Communists in Bulgaria. The leaning of a large number of the workers here is toward Communism. The movement had taken very deep root and cannot be easily eradicated. Furthermore, it is certain that there is an illegal Communistic group in existence which has a central committee in Sofia and subcommittee in other places.

The people who were recently arrested testify that large sums of money have been brought in from Moscow. The literature surreptitiously printed and distributed was also dictated from Moscow. This vigorous, extremist group exercises much influence over the legal Workers' Party and the labor unions.

But the danger of a revolution seems to have passed. The power of the Communist Party has been virtually broken. The "united front" between laborers and peasants has been deserted by most of the villagers. So this last police discovery failed to cause much excitement. It is believed that Bulgaria has passed out from under the dark shadow of revolution and a much more moderate, reasonable and constructive atmosphere prevails.

How Can the
Pact of Paris
Be Made
Most Effective?

This subject, already discussed editorially by The Christian Science Monitor, will be treated by a number of distinguished commentators in a series of articles, the first of which appears

MONDAY
PAGE ONE

CITIES STRIVING TO PUT END TO TRAFFIC SNARL

Uniformity of Rules Takes First Place in List of Needed Changes

MODEL ORDINANCE MAKES PROGRESS

Hoover Conference of 1924 Bears Fruit, Especially in State Regulation

This is the first of 18 articles dealing with the efforts of the Nation's cities to solve their traffic problems.

Vigorous efforts to free the wheels of the Nation's automobiles from the entanglements of congestion are being made by cities throughout the United States—efforts which are viewed by traffic authorities as the forerunner of widespread improvement in the conditions of motor travel.

Not long ago municipalities gazed at the increasing number of motorcars in the same way that proud parents might watch a growing son. Then, suddenly, they realized that the "lad" had become so big that his legs and arms dangled out of his clothes.

As a result, American communities are now busy designing a new suit for the young giant of transportation—building super-highways, huge bridges, grade separations and tunnels as well as drafting new regulations to meet present conditions while the "traffic tailoring" gets under way.

Uniform Assumes Importance

In revising the traffic rules, the question of uniformity is assuming major importance. Regulations that grew up independently in different localities are no longer adequate in a nation where John A. Motorist can cross a state as easily as he once drove through a township.

Mr. Motorist, for instance, starts on a transcontinental tour. He arrives in Baltimore and attempts to make a left turn by the same method he was told to use in Washington. He pulls to the extreme right, and when the traffic changes, attempts to complete a wide circle.

"Wait a minute," calls the traffic officer. "If you want to make a left turn, get into the middle of the street."

Mr. Motorist continues to New York, where he reaches Fifth Avenue on a one-way street. There is neither light nor officer on the crossing so he edges into the dense traffic. A taxi-cab driver makes it quite plain that he was expected to govern his movement by a traffic light three intersections away.

Learns Another Trick

Proceeding to Chicago, Mr. Motorist adds another trick to his list when he learns that the law forbids parking within 50 feet of a traffic signal. Convinced that he has encountered every possible regulation, he proceeds to Denver, where he stops before a large office building. He is promptly informed that parking is prohibited in front of any structure more than three stories high.

On to California. In San Francisco he discovers the legal wisdom of turning the front wheels inward when stopping on a steep hill. In Los Angeles he tries the same thing, only to find that parking is not allowed at all on grades of more than 12 per cent.

It is to eliminate conflicts of this kind, which are found in practically every phase of city traffic regulation, that the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety has drafted its model municipal ordinance. The conference, originally called in 1924 by President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, is credited with notable service in promoting uniform and more adequate state traffic laws and furthering modern regulatory and safety measures.

Ordinance Gains Headway

After exhaustive study, the municipal ordinance was completed in the fall of 1928. This ordinance has been adopted, either entirely or substantially, by Providence, R. I.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Roanoke, Va.; Port Huron, Mich.; Findlay, O.; Alton, Ill.; Hinton, W. Va.; Fort Dodge, Ia., and Great Falls, Mont. The ordinances of Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco conform closely to the model statute.

According to the records of the conference, there are approximately 65 cities in California which have adopted the model ordinance of that state which antedates, and is in substantial agreement with the so-called Hoover ordinance. Some 215 cities and villages in Michigan are likewise governed by the model ordinance of that state which was outlined prior to the Hoover regulations.

The state laws of New Jersey contain most of the provisions of the model ordinance, which enables all of its cities to conform closely to the suggested regulations. New York recently adopted a code which will make all city provisions uniform in connection with traffic lights and pedestrian rights-of-way. Forty-four cities in Westchester (N. Y.) County have adopted a uniform code containing numerous provisions similar to the model ordinance.

Points Way to Safety

"The full benefit of modern motor vehicle regulation cannot be attained in any given state until its sister states have adopted regulatory measures in harmony with it," Col. A. B. Barber, chairman of the conference, told The Christian Science Monitor.

"The universal adoption and enforcement by the states and municipalities of uniform laws, ordinances and regulations governing the operation of motor vehicles will extend their influence over the whole country and, consequently, will go far toward bringing safety and order out of the present chaotic situation arising from the multiplicity and wide divergence of measures for motor vehicle control."

Economic losses from traffic congestion bring the problem into contact with every individual, according to A. W. Koehler, secretary of the conference.

"One of the biggest bargains on the counter before the American people today is that offered by the adoption of up-to-date methods of dealing with the street and highway traffic problem," he declared. "The cost is not great, but the purchase in human lives and happiness is priceless."

Progress Made in Signs

One of the most recent contributions to Nation-wide uniformity is the series of standard street traffic signs, signals and markings, designed by the American Engineering Council at the request of the Hoover conference.

The report recommends a group of uniform signs and signals, adaptable to every traffic need. If all cities adopt it, a "stop" sign would look the same in Arizona as in Connecticut. It would eliminate the possibility of a motorist encountering a "traffic signal" like the dry-goods box in the middle of an intersection of a little mid-western town, which bore the crudely painted legend:

"Kepe to Right. Lookout for Cows."

The importance of proper direction of traffic control and street construction was emphasized by Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research of Harvard University. As the result of his extensive studies in some of the largest cities in the country, Dr. McClintock has found that business men are keenly awake to the need of taking the guess-work out of traffic control and readily appreciate the value of adequate technical research as a means of coping with the congestion situation.

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA VETOES WET PROPOSAL

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—George A. Parks, Governor of Alaska, has pocket vetoed a bill providing for a vote on a proposal to repeal the territorial dry law. The Governor said he thought the effect of submission of the measure just now would be "unfortunate" because it would lead to a wet and dry fight at a time when President Hoover was starting a study of law enforcement problems.

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MARYLAND DRYS IN BOTH PARTIES START CAMPAIGN

Democratic Group to Demand Candidate for Governor Who Will Defend Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—To demand respect for law and law enforcement, the Maryland Democrats who led the opposition to Governor Smith in the Presidential election have just incorporated their own political organization. It is called Independent Citizens, Incorporated.

The immediate aim of the organization is to prepare for the gubernatorial election in 1930 and insure the nomination of a candidate who favors state prohibition enforcement. They declared they had the support of 30,000 Democrats in the presidential election and expects to enroll an additional 20,000. Later they expect to make their work nation-wide, which will call for opening branches in other states.

"What we want most of all is respect for the law," declared Irving H. Mezger, spokesman of the group here. "You cannot have disrespect for one law and have respect for others."

"A man who will say that he wants his state to be as wet as the Atlantic Ocean is not fit to be Governor," Mr. Mezger continued. "We shall favor a state enforcement act. I have no quarrel with those who want the law modified, but while it is a law it should be enforced."

There will be no membership fees in the organization. Permanent offices are to be opened in the most important cities and towns in the State.

Resolutions asking the Republican Party in Maryland to nominate a dry for Governor in the next election in order that the moral leadership achieved in the presidential election shall be maintained, were adopted by the board of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League at its annual meeting here.

President Hoover's election was declared to mark an advance in enforcement. "It is our faith," a resolution stated, "that we are to have a real effort at last to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment."

Saskatchewan to Hold Election

Liberal Party Has at Present Big Majority—Voting to Take Place June 6

REGINA, Sask. (AP)—The sixth Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly will be dissolved on May 10 and writs for a provincial election on June 6 issued, the Premier, James G. Gardiner, announced last night. Candidates for the 63 provincial ridings will be nominated on May 30.

One hundred and fifteen candidates are in the field. Mr. Gardiner will issue an election manifesto next week. Elections in the two most northerly ridings of Ile a Lacrosse and Cumberland will be deferred. Difficulties of travel by canoe on the rivers and lake in these constituencies make it impossible to hold the elections at the same time as in other ridings.

The standing of the parties in the Sixth Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly gave Liberal supporters of the Government 53 seats, Conservatives led by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson four seats, Progressives and other groups five seats, and one is vacant.

VENEZUELA PRESIDENT AGREES TO HEAD ARMY

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—General Juan Gomez, duly elected for another term as President of Venezuela, who has refused to accept the election, will become commander-in-chief of the Army, it is indicated in a massage to the State Department from Maracay where a congressional committee waited on him.

President Gomez reiterated his refusal to accept the Presidency but offered his services as high commander. According to the message, it is thus assured that the Government will place "under his expert hands the supreme command of the army according to constitutional processes."

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THE PROTECTED TIRE

Rhodes Trustees House Is Opened

Oxford Building Has Library Dealing With Literature of English-Speaking World

BY RADIO

LONDON—Rhodes House which has been built at Oxford for the Rhodes trustees was formally opened on May 10 by Sir Otto Beit who said that the inscription round the top of the building was "This house stands forever as a reminder of the name and example of Cecil Rhodes to the Oxford he loved."

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, chancellor of the university, said that Mr. Rhodes cared for personal prestige, success and renown only so far as they affected the objects he had in view. He realized that the future of the British people lay not in rivalry and opposition, but in association with other nations. The library of Rhodes House will in many respects be unique. In it will be collected all the books dealing with the literature of the English-speaking world, the British Dominions and colonies and of the United States.

Portrait by Hals Brings $250,000

Painting Owned in England Acquired by Collector in Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frans Hals' portrait of Judith Leyster, one of his pupils and the most famous woman painter in Holland during the seventeenth century, has been bought by a collector in Washington, for $250,000 according to announcement just made by the Ehrich Galleries. The name of the purchaser was not disclosed.

The painting is from the collection of E. Grainger, of Hastings, Sussex, Eng., in whose family it has been for many years, and has never been shown publicly. The new owner, however, will place it on exhibition at the Ehrich Galleries from May 13 to 18, inclusive.

Judith Leyster studied in Hals' atelier in Haarlem and produced such excellent work that for many years her pictures were accepted as those of Hals himself.

Scots Make 'Live' Transmission Line

Twenty Miles in Operation Having Cost £6,000,000 in Construction

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The transmission line between Bonnybridge and the Dalmarnock power station covering 20 miles in West Scotland, under the Central Electricity Board's scheme was made "live" for the first time on May 9. This section of the project for central Scotland which is estimated to have cost £6,000,000 will be tested for three days and nights and light and power thereafter supplied to consumers.

The first test has proved satisfactory and power is being transmitted at 132,000 volts from Dalmarnock station, the first of such high tension transmission in Great Britain. It is expected that the general scheme will be completed by March, 1930. The official opening of the first section has been postponed until after the general election.

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WETS DISTORTED DRY RAID NEWS, INQUIRER FINDS

Editor of Christian Century Gives Different Picture of Illinois Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The veracity of the wet press in reporting facts regarding prohibition is vigorously questioned by the Christian Century in an analysis of the de King case at Aurora, Ill., which recently attracted national attention.

The general public impression of this affair, in which a mother, the wife of a bootlegger several times convicted, was shot during a raid, is erroneous, according to the Christian Century. It declares that the public has taken its view of the case from misrepresentation of it by wet Chicago newspapers which distorted or omitted facts to influence public opinion against prohibition.

The Christian Century sent its managing editor, Paul Hutchinson, to Aurora to investigate the circumstances. Inspecting also in detail the Chicago papers' handling of the matter, he reported that the violence of the wet papers' attack had forced the dry Chicago papers to give ground.

The dry press, he added, had not shown the same vigor in ascertaining facts of importance to a right understanding of the situation as the wet press had manifested in twisting evidence against the law.

In concluding his review, which he entitles a "Study in Newspaper Practice," Mr. Hutchinson said:

"It seems established beyond reasonable doubt that on the night of March 25, the deputies—

"Tried to execute a regularly drawn warrant on Joseph de King;

"Were threatened by him;

"Were driven off with firearms;

"Were shown that his firearms were in working order by seeing them fired;

"Returned to complete their duty in the face of de King's threat;

"Tried to overcome de King's resistance, and did, without resort to shooting;

"Shot when one of their number considered himself in peril.

"In view of all this, what has the intelligent newspaper-reading public to say as to the character of a journalism that is responsible for such a newspaper picture as was given of this tragedy?

"And what does this example of journalism suggest as to the credibility of the wet press when dealing with any event in which the operation of a law it is bound to discredit is involved?"

Duty on European Husbands Opposed

Aliens Married Abroad to American Women Barred From Free Entry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The protective tariff in favor of American bachelors is opposed by Harry Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who feels the matter might be raised in the Hawley bill.

The immigration law permitted American men who married on a trip to Europe to secure nonquota status for their alien wives. By a curious paradox, no such provision was granted American women under similar conditions. The effort was a high protective "tariff" against European husbands, while European wives were placed on the "free list."

The last session of Congress grudgingly extended equality between the sexes—up to a point. It put European husbands on the "free list" but only if they had been acquired prior to June 1, 1928.

"No such limitation of time," Mr. Hull points out, "is imposed upon the alien wives of American citizens."

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Young Lawyers Put on Probation by New Proposal

New York Man Urges Closer Check on Candidates for Admission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A movement to cleanse the bar of New York of unfit lawyers through a stiffening of the requirements for entering the profession has just been launched by the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County.

Following a private meeting, at which Victor A. Lersner, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, agreed to serve as chairman of a Committee of Grand Jurors of Greater New York in Junior Bar Admission, the Panel, official organ of the grand jurors' association, has printed an article by Lloyd N. Scott, a member of the Committee on Legal Education of the Bar of the City of New York, in which he urges probationary admission of candidates.

Mr. Scott holds that a junior admission to the bar for about two years might carry with it the right to practice in all courts for that period, subject to final admission at the expiration of that time. During this period, Mr. Scott would have the candidate keep a diary of his legal work and finally submit to a quiz by his sponsors for interlocutory admission. These must be members of the bar association in good standing.

The quiz would show whether the candidate had done his work in a satisfactory manner, whether he had followed the code of ethics, and whether he could speak and write English accurately enough to be intrusted with the drawing up of wills, agreements and other legal papers.

Mr. Scott holds that many of the law schools are interested chiefly in mass education and that they throw on the courts responsibility for determining the fitness of their graduates to practice law. He called attention to the large increase in the number of law students in the schools and declared that "the interests of many law schools are not necessarily the interests of the profession."

By following the scheme he suggests, Mr. Scott holds a closer relationship between members of the bar and candidates for admission would be effected, and members of the bar would again resume responsibility for candidates for admission which they had in old days when young lawyers were trained in the offices of the older ones.

CZECH-LONDON TELEPHONE

BY RADIO

LONDON—The Postmaster-General announces that a telephone service is now available between London and all parts of Czechoslovakia.

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POWER CONCERNS GET EXPERT AID FOR PROPAGANDA

Large Sums Paid Fact Collector, Federal Trade Inquiry Is Told

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Duquesne Power Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., paid Samuel S. Wyer, consulting engineer of Columbus, O., $15,890 to write a monograph comparing publicly developed power resources in Ontario, Can., and privately owned plants in the United States, which was distributed through the Smithsonian Institution, it appeared in testimony given before the Federal Trade Commission investigating activities of the power industry.

The pamphlet does not say anything "derogatory to government ownership," Mr. Wyer told the commission. It sets forth facts and makes comparisons, but draws no conclusions, he declared. He thinks, however, that anyone reading it would conclude that private ownership is preferable to public.

The cost of printing 5000 copies of the pamphlet, as well as Mr. Wyer's fee, was paid by A. W. Thompson, president of the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh, of which the Duquesne company is a subsidiary. The National Electric Light Association agreed to contribute $3000 toward the study, but Mr. Wyer said that officials of that association refused to co-operate after Dec. 15, 1924, because he refused to write the "snappy report against public ownership" that they wanted.

The source of Mr. Wyer's information on the Ontario situation was a report of a commission appointed by the Canadian Government, headed by W. E. Gregory. Mr. Wyer was introduced to Mr. Gregory by a letter from Charles D. Walcott, then secretary of the Smithsonian. Mr. Wyer had been working for about three years for the institution without pay, he explained to the commission.

Mr. Wyer testified that he furnished to the institution a long list of names of people to whom the pamphlet should be sent. He had been paid $2400 by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for a paper on Muscle Shoals, originally written to refute statements of a luncheon speaker in Pittsburgh on the cheap electricity government development of that power center would bring to the Pittsburgh area. About 35,000 copies of the paper were distributed, Mr. Wyer estimated.

The Fuel, Power and Transportation Foundation of Columbus, established by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, paid him $16,603 in the last three years for studies he has made of power questions, Mr. Wyer said. This sum, he said, included $2000 paid for a pamphlet on Boulder Dam, "circulated widely over the United States."

New Fellowships Are Awarded for Scandinavian Work

Americans to Carry Out Advanced Work in Sweden, Norway and Denmark

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Awards of nine university fellowships and one industrial fellowship for advanced study in Sweden, Norway and Denmark have just been announced by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Simultaneously it was announced that two new university fellowships have been donated to the Foundation by William H. Todd of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation and G. Hilmer Lundbeck, resident director of the Swedish-American Line, respectively. The Todd fellowship was awarded to Leonard Schneider, of the Hobbs-Greenland Expedition, for the study of weather conditions in the north preparatory to establishing weather forecasting stations.

The four fellowships providing for study in Sweden were awarded to Frederick Tilberg, assistant professor of European history at the University of North Dakota, to study history; Dale A. White, of Yale University, to study advanced architectural design; Alden Bruce Hatch of Yale University, to study forestry, and Oren Reed, an industrial fellow, to study engineering.

Miss Dorothy Wyckoff of Bryn Mawr College and Joseph Auslander of Harvard University, received fellowships for studies in Norway. Miss Wyckoff will study geology and Mr. Auslander comparative lyric poetry.

Awards for studies in Denmark went to Harold Herborg Nielsen of the University of Michigan, physics; John Randolph Huffman of Yale University, physical chemistry; Alexander Haggarty Krappe, medieval literature, and Leonard Raymond Schneider, aerologist in charge of Mt. Evans Station of the University of Michigan Greenland Expedition, to study meteorology.

TWO DIRIGIBLES TO LINK PACIFIC WITH HONOLULU

New Ships to Be Double Capacity of Graf Zeppelin—Plans About Complete

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Arrangements for bringing Hawaii within three and a half days of New York by air line are crystallizing rapidly. Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, has just confirmed the report that the Goodyear Zeppelin Company is making plans for a transpacific dirigible service between California and Hawaii.

Mr. Litchfield called attention to the fact that air mail service is now established on a 32-hour basis between New York and San Francisco and that passengers would soon be carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts in 48 hours. His company, he said, proposed to establish a 36-hour schedule between San Francisco and Hawaii.

The first of two airships is to be launched in the spring of 1931, Mr. Litchfield said, and the second 14 months later. A new hangar will be built on the west coast for assembling passenger dirigibles and, when the first one has been launched, the hangar will serve as eastern terminal of the proposed line. The new dirigibles will have a capacity of 7,000,000 cubic feet, double that of the Graf Zeppelin and will be filled with helium instead of hydrogen, as it is noninflammable and one filling lasts throughout a number of flights.

Mr. Litchfield said that about 5000 pounds of first class mail is now dispatched weekly to Hawaii in addition to tons of mail of other classes, and that the steady increase in volume gives his company reason to expect it will be sufficient by the time the first dirigible is ready to restrict the mails it carries to first class matter.

Envisaging an air service around three-quarters of the globe, Mr. Litchfield said that the success of the line would mean its extension as far as the Orient and Australia.

FREE STATE TO SEND ENVOY TO VATICAN

DUBLIN (AP)—The Irish Free State Government on May 11 officially announced establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The Vatican will send a representative to Dublin and will receive a Free State Minister.

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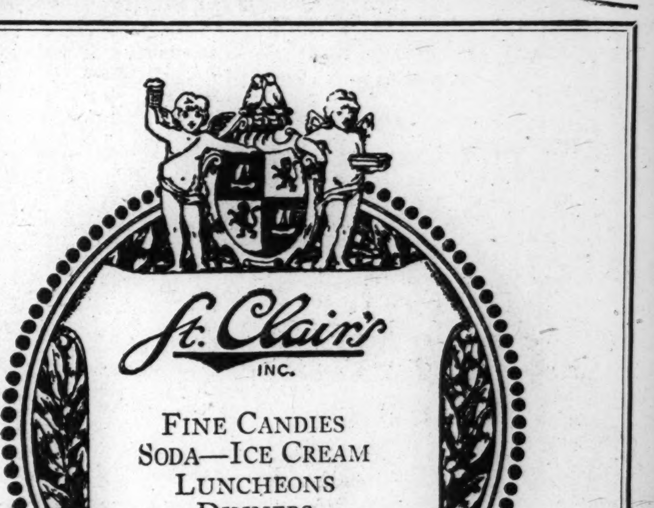

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BRITISH PARTIES SEE WOMEN AS DECIDING FACTOR

Feminist Voters in Big Majority—Election Oratory Now in Full Flow

By EVERARD COTES

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Members of Parliament are now dispersed to their constituencies where the spate of the general election speechifying has commenced. There are already over 1700 candidates, including 588 Conservatives, 568 Labor, 521 Liberals, 25 Communists and 44 Independents for the 615 seats in the House of Commons. This means an average of nearly three contestants for every vacant place. Returns not yet complete show that women are already in a majority of 1,250,000 in the total electorate, which numbers in all about 28,000,000.

Their preponderance extends to all but a comparatively small number of centers. The election has therefore largely transformed itself into a question of how to win the women's votes. Labor so far has adopted 30 women candidates, the Liberals 25, Conservatives nine, and Communists five. There is also an independent in Miss Eleanor Rathbone, a prominent feminist, who has long been a leader in the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Noted Women Members

Those two well-tried parliamentarians, the Duchess of Atholl and Viscountess Astor, are prominent among the Conservative candidates. The Duchess, who has been Secretary for Education, stands, as before, for Perth and Western Kinross, where she has good prospects of reelection. Lady Astor is opposed by both Liberals and Labor in the East Sutton Division of Plymouth, a constituency she has long represented. Her popularity renders her return probable, although the liquor interests have come into the open against her, irrespective of party, on account of the courageous stand she has made for temperance.

Mrs. M. Winteringham who contests the Louth division of Lincolnshire in the Liberal interest is another distinguished woman candidate who is hopeful of winning the seat which in 1924 she lost largely owing to opposition from the brewers. Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the ex-Liberal Prime Minister, has been adopted by the party her father has so long led, as a candidate for Anglesea.

Liberal Women Candidates

Amongst other Liberal women candidates are Lady Crosfield (North Islington), Miss Elizabeth Edwards (South East St. Pancras), Miss F. L. Josephy (Winchester), and Miss Mary Grant (Salford West).

Another notable woman candidate is Miss Margaret Beavan who was Lord Mayor of Liverpool last year. She has been adopted by the Conservatives for the Everton division of Liverpool. Labor has a number of distinguished women candidates. Miss Margaret Bondfield, parliamentary secretary in the Labor Government of 1924, stands for Wallsend which she has represented since her defeat at Northampton which she previously represented. Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Miss Jennie Lee are faithful respectively to Eastham North, Middlesborough and North Lanark which they hitherto represented. Lady Clare Annesley, Dr. Marion Phillips, Mrs. Harrison Bell, Mrs. Ruby Davies and Dr. Stella Churchill are other outstanding women Socialist contestants.

Wife of Socialist Baronet

Lady Cynthia Moseley, daughter of the late Lord Curzon and wife of Sir Oswald Moseley who became prominent among the Socialists since his joining the Labor Party, is now herself standing in the same interest for Stoke-on-Trent.

Mary Pickford, daughter of the late Lord Sterndale, master of the rolls and not to be confused with the famous actress of similar name, contests North Lancashire for the Conservatives. Among the Communist women candidates is Mrs. Rosine Smith, who contests Mansfield.

Among the men candidates are also some notable new names. Walter Layton, editor of the Economist and financial adviser to the Indian Statutory Committee, stands as a Liberal for London University, where he hopes to displace Dr. E. Graham Little, Independent. D. M. Mason, another outstanding economist, is Liberal candidate in Barnstaple, Devonshire. Hubert Duggan, son of Lady Curzon of Keddleston, fresh from Eton and the Life Guards, is standing as a Conservative in that hitherto almost exclusively Socialist constituency, Eastham. Lord Knebworth, the young son and heir of the Earl of Lytton, ex-Governor of Bengal, is Conservative candidate in Shoreditch, another Labor stronghold.

Sir Otto Beit's Son

Alfred Beit, son of Sir Otto Beit, South African millionaire, stands as a Conservative for Southeast St. Pancras, London. A. S. Ian Fairbairn, one of the younger Unionists, who is son of the famous rowing athlete, Stephen Fairbairn, contests Burnley hitherto held by Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party. Oliver Baldwin, the Prime Minister's Socialist son, hopes to enter Parliament in the Labor interest for the Budley division of Worcestershire, where he has long been canvassing. A retired Anglo-Indian figure is also among the new candidates, in the person of Sir John Maynard, formerly Finance Member in the Punjab Government, who stands for Labor at King's Lynn. S. R. Daniels, lately Judge of Allahabad High Court, has been adopted by the Liberals of Bath. F. Bradley Birt, the novelist, once one of Bengal's representatives upon the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi, stands as a Conservative at Merthyr.

All Have Opposition

All the House of Commons members of the Indian Statutory Commission have to defend their seats. Sir John Simon, chairman of this body, is not now to be opposed by a Conservative, but still has a Labor candidate against him. Of his colleagues, the Conservative Major Cadogan has Liberal and Labor representatives to oppose. Colonel Lane-Fox, who is also a Conservative, has to meet a Labor attack while two Labor members, Vernon Hartshorn and Major Clement Atlee, both have Conservative Liberal and Communist opponents.

Even T. P. O'Connor, "father of the House of Commons," who has had no opposition in the Irish-controlled section of Liverpool since before 1918, is now being opposed by a Communist. So severe is the election pressure that a number of leading members of Parliament are changing their constituencies to secure their positions, an outstanding example being Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, and Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health.

Mrs. Runciman, hitherto Liberal member for St. Ives, Cornwall, is also moving to another constituency. In her case, however, the reason is only to make room where she has hitherto stood for her husband, Walter Runciman, who has been representing the distant constituency of Swansea West, from which he was unable to move when the by-election gave Mrs. Runciman the opportunity she so brilliantly took to capture St. Ives for the Liberals. Unlike the election of 1928, when Herbert Asquith, then Liberal leader failed to be returned, all three party chiefs, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George now hold fairly safe seats, and are therefore devoting themselves to helping their less favorably situated followers, though so even is the balance that no member feels absolutely secure.

Family of Riders "at Ease" With Their Mount

Wide World

The Edwards children of Shropshire, Eng., ranging in ages from 6 to 18, who are all expert riders. They compete at all of the leading shows, and have won hundreds of prizes and cups. Left to right—Trixey, Olive, Constance, Grace, Enid and Kenneth, with one of the ponies.

Premier and Poet Unite to Portray Glamour of Newspaper Profession

While Sir James Barrie Advances Claims to Being the "First Woman Journalist," Stanley Baldwin Admits He Never Knew Any Journalist Till Quite Recently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Both poet and politician sense the charm of the journalist's métier, according to the tributes paid to the press by Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, and Sir James Barrie, when present at a recent dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in London. The former finds the power of the press truly portentous as he hunts up what great writers of the past have said about it. The latter, recalling his newspaper experience, would willingly live over again the joys and tribulations of those "tremulous days."

STANLEY BALDWIN

admits his late acquaintance with the genus journalist. He said in part:

"Until I was 50 I never knew a journalist at all, except my cousin Kipling, who left that great profession early, being assured by his proprietor that in no circumstances in that vocation could be ever hope to earn more than £400 a year.

"I have always admired the loyalty of the Press to one another. You enter that service; your fame is made; criticism is dead.

"The simplest contributions from outside contributors are hailed as brilliant with such a frequent use of that word as to rob it of its final meaning and leave it only fitted as an epithet for brilliantine.

"Now I have been at pains to find what greater men than I think of journalism, and I went to Carlyle first. He said, 'The journalists are now the true kings and clergy: henceforth historians, unless they are fools, must write not of Bourbon dynasties and Tudors and Hapsburgs, but of stamped broad-sheet dynasties, and quite new successive names, according as this or the other able editor, or combination of able editors, gain the world's ear.'

"The Duke of Albany nearly 50 years ago said: "We recognize that you are not the representatives of mere private aims and private ambitions, but that you constitute a body of public functionaries no less important than any of the established departments of the State, being as it were the uncovenanted servants of the whole progress and civilization of mankind."

"Froude told you you inherited the old power of the church to control, to instruct, to discipline. Before you take that upon yourselves, remember that no one has ever yet succeeded in controlling or disciplining the English people, and those who have tried have all come to an untimely end.

"It seems to me that publicity, whether you like it or not, is going on, because it answers the very clamant need of human nature. It is a question whether there will be any privacy left in this country by and by—except the privacy that attaches itself to those who are fortunate enough to belong to the press.

"In many ways our work is not unlike. It is never done. Often we could get out of the House of Commons, and yet we know that if we do we should regret it. Many a journalist feels he would like to get out, but he knows if he did he would miss it. and he would miss that perpetual drive and that racing against time. In both our lives we have our dull moments, but we are always expecting something exciting to happen, and it does occasionally.

"For good or for ill we are, so long as we do our jobs, in a position to influence the country and to influence the world, and that will become more and more the case as the world gets closer together by flying, by broadcasting, and by the spread of education, and by a hundred other things. The responsibilities on us are very great.

"There are only two causes that may cause trouble between America and England. One is the politicians and the other is the press. It behooves all of us to be careful in what we say and write about foreign countries. At home it does not matter twopence—comparatively. We understand. But abroad, it does matter, and very bitterly at times. I think that with journalists, as with politicians, it is a good thing we should see more of each other."

SIR JAMES BARRIE

recalls his one year as leader writer. He said in part:

"Some press men have discovered that I am an old-timer, and asked me to speak about my own journalistic days. For a year only was I a real journalist, that is to say, on the staff, and then on a provincial daily, when I wrote—oh, so many leaders. Curiously, I can remember only one of them, and that the first one, and only the first sentence of that one. It was "Is Sir Thomas Somebody, we wonder, a Conservative?" Who Sir Thomas was I have no idea, and even less can I understand why I wondered whether he was a Conservative. But I find myself wondering still whether I began all my leaders with those words, whether indeed there is any other way of beginning a leader, and I have sometimes thought of looking at leader columns to see.

"Of course, London was in my eye. I had sent a few articles to the most glorious editor I have ever known, Frederick Greenwood. I indited to him a prose sonnet, saying that if he thought I could make £1 a week in London I knew I could live on it, but that, whatever his advice was, I should follow it. He replied promptly, 'For heaven's sake, stay where you are,' so I came up next week.

"In my multitudinous articles, I assumed characters as varied as the envelopes in which I got most of them back. I have been a member of the House of Commons, and a policeman at its doors—see my article about how I was locked up in the Clock Tower; I was vagrants of all sorts, and as many men of property; I have been the last blacksmith of Gretna Green, and deans and bishops, so that it is a wonder gaiters did not grow on my legs. I could have filled an anonymous "Who's Who," if you can conceive such a work.

"I was even every kind of lady. I suppose you are now looking upon the first woman journalist. There was a fascinating series you should not have missed about my life as a civil engineer in India, where I threw a bridge across the Irrawaddy. I forget how many thousand coolies I employed, but even now I can look over your heads and see the jinrikishas being trotted across the bridge I threw. . . .

"Those tremulous days—were they as happy as they seem? The street of lodgings that we used to pace, waiting hungrily for the postman with the proofs, which are editors' love-letters—would we, even for the prize of living our lives differently, writing our works differently, would we, if we could, resume those pacings on flagstones that are perhaps still indented with our shoes? Yes, for that prize I know one of us who would."

AHRENBERG PREPARES FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Capt. Albin Ahrenberg with his new Junker machine for the proposed Atlantic westward flight arrived at the Lindarangen airport in Stockholm after seven hours flying from Dessau. Captain Ahrenberg and Lieut. Axel Floden, were accompanied by the radio operator, Ljunglund, Mrs. Ahrenberg and Miss Gidsken Jacobsen of the Norway graduate Swedish flying school.

Captain Ahrenberg stated that after mounting the meterological instruments and trying out the radio and an experimental trip around Stockholm, he intends during the next few weeks to start over the Atlantic.

Methodist Union in Great Britain Becomes Legal

Act Joining Wesleyan, Primitive and United Bodies Receives Royal Assent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Methodist Union Act has received the royal assent, thus bringing into operation legislation which Sir Robert Perks, treasurer of the Wesleyan-Methodist fund described as "the most important event in the history of British Methodism since John Wesley."

The act empowers the union under the name of "the Methodist Church" of the Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist and United Methodists to take effect in 1931 upon such terms and conditions as the respective governing "conferences" of those bodies shall agree to by a 75 per cent majority. These conditions are set forth in the "deed of union" which has already been provisionally agreed to by large majorities of ministers and members in each case.

Sir Robert adds, "The main objects of the proposed union are, first of all, to put an end to the needless waste and rivalry caused in thousands of English villages by the existence of two or three competing Methodist village churches when one would suffice. Further objects are to utilize more wisely the valuable sites now occupied in many larger towns by deserted down-town churches and to erect in their place commodious central halls.

It is also felt that by uniting in one church the missionary societies of the three churches, the theological colleges, the chapel building department, the Sunday school boards, and numerous other institutions, far greater efficiency will be attained at a much lower cost. The Methodist Union Act is, however, much more than a long-overdue ecclesiastical measure. It is an act of reconciliation—an attempt to bury and forget the sectarian animosities of the past. Let us hope that the mighty weapon which Parliament has placed in the hands of the Methodist people will be used as Wesley said 'to the glory of God and the service of the Commonwealth.'"

California Grape Growers Unite to Utilize Federal Aid

Two Co-operatives, to Fix Prices for Entire Output, Expect to Get $7,000,000 a Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — California grape growers, after months of effort, have organized a great co-operative enterprise with plans to utilize the federal aid proposed in the Administration farm relief bill.

Although legislation is still in the process of enactment, leaders of the movement are confident that the Administration will put through a program that will enable the California grape and deciduous fruit industry to put itself on a profitable basis. Meantime, the growers have arranged through California banks the financial resources needed to get their enterprise under way.

Organization of the vast project, which combines growers, railroads, distributors and by-product producers, has been under the direction of T. T. C. Gregory, general counsel for the California Vineyardists' Association. Mr. Gregory was one of President Hoover's executives in the American relief organization. Mr. Gregory and his associates claim that between 80 and 90 per cent of the growers have already joined the movement.

The co-operative is designed not only to bring to the grape growers of California a profitable market, but to prevent overproduction, to regulate distribution and to go into the by-product business. The organizers propose, by fixing a moderate price level, to overcome one of the handicaps of a successful agricultural co-operative movement, a constantly increased production. Through authority to purchase the entire crop, and by means of arrangements with distributors and carriers, it is also proposed to regulate the supply and do away with wasteful marketing methods.

Two corporations have been organized, the Federal Grape Stabilization Corporation, which will control the grape crop, and the American Fruit Products Corporation, a $15,000,000 concern, which will purchase grapes and raisins from the stabilization corporation and manufacture them into by-products such as juices, jellies, jams and other edibles.

California grape growers are now gettting 2 1-4 cents a pound. The stabilization corporation will attempt to stabilize the prices at 3½ cents. This will make a difference of $20 a ton to growers and will turn their present losses into profit.

California banks will carry the organization until funds are available from the $500,000,000 loan fund that it is expected will be provided in the federal farm relief bill. Beginning next year, it is planned by the grape growers to borrow approximately $7,000,000 a year from the Government. Arrangements with shipping agencies provide for complete control over clearing house and distribution arrangements.

The organization and plans of the stabilization corporation have been examined by the Federal Government and approved.

Paris Welcomes Sahara Motorists

Capt. Tweedy and His Two Companions in Trans-Desert Trip Received by Officials

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Capt. Owen Tweedy and two companions, who crossed the Sahara in 5½ days in a small motor lorry, have arrived in Paris, where, as at Marseilles and Fontainebleau, the diminutive expedition was warmly welcomed by representatives of the French Admiralty and the government of Algiers.

Extraordinary interest was manifested on the Boulevard Madeleine by crowds of people in the tiny motorcar and its small crew which overcame the desert difficulties and problems heretofore regarded beyond the capacity of any but wide six-wheelers.

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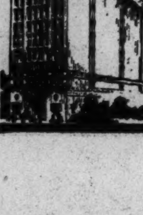

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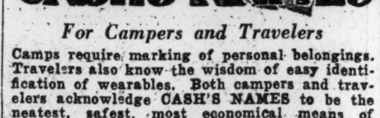

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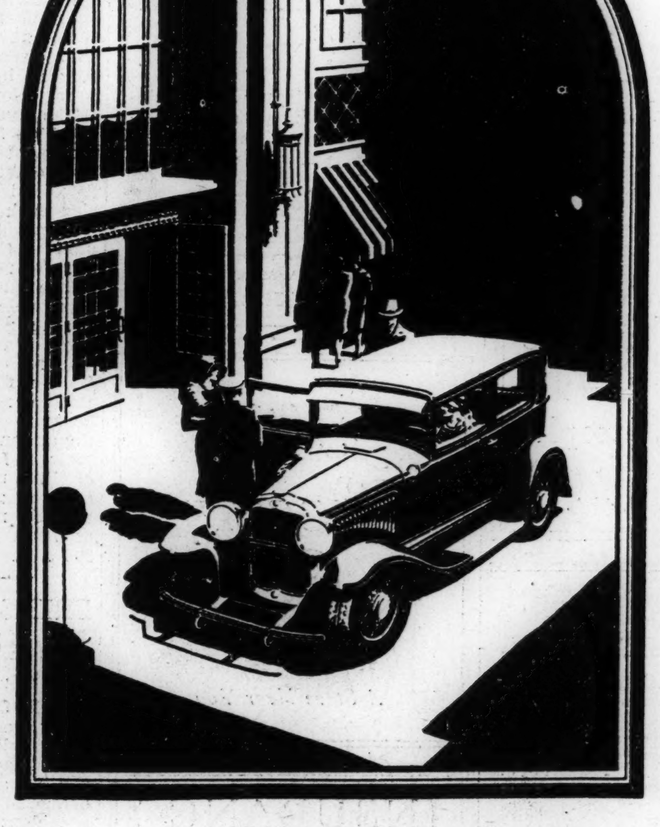

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SALT LAKE CITY IS AIR JUNCTION FOR THE WEST

Many Lines Feed Into a Single Line East Operated by Boeing

Widely separated centers of population plus unusually good weather conditions have conspired to make the Pacific coast a leader in aviation. However, during the winter months even this district has weather which makes consistent flying difficult. Offering the severest problems, this period has been taken as the basis of eight articles on "Aviation and Its Problems on the West Coast," of which this is the seventh.

By a Staff Correspondent

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—This city is the hub of western aviation. From its well-equipped municipal airport radiate four lines taking mail and passengers on daily schedules to all corners of the Pacific Coast. In activity it ranks third in the United States, being surpassed only by the airports of Chicago and Cleveland.

Everything which passes between the east or midwest and the Pacific coast over regularly established air routes comes through Salt Lake City, for the single line of Boeing Air Transport, Inc., east from here is the only link connecting the network of western lines with other air services of the country.

From here the air traveler may take passage with National Parks Airways, Inc., for Ogden, Utah, Pocatello, Ida., Butte, Helena and Great Falls, Mont. He may fly with Varney Airlines to Boise, Ida., and Pasco, Wash., where train connections will speed him to the cities of the Pacific Northwest. He may continue westward with Boeing Air Transport to Elko and Reno, Nev., Sacramento and Oakland, Calif., to make connections north or southward on Pacific Air Transport. Or he may take Western Air Express directly to Los Angeles.

Two Planes Needed

Mail from Los Angeles alone frequently requires two Douglas biplanes to carry it to Salt Lake City, or even a 12-passenger Fokker monoplane when the load is great. A fully loaded plane with San Francisco mail, another from the northwest, and a lesser amount from Montana all contribute to the load which the single line extending eastward must carry.

This means that even though two "sections" are flown almost daily, and as many as five mail planes or a giant Boeing transport on occasions, there is little room for passengers. In the past, only on Mondays, when mail is lightest, were passengers accommodated on the eastward run. With the inauguration of a night air mail service eastward from San Francisco on May 1 more passenger space became available, as 12-passenger Boeing transports were added to the smaller mail ships in a regular daily service. To date, however, the contract air mail lines do not consider themselves as essentially passenger services, but will carry passengers when mail loads and the weather permit.

Particularly in winter weather the mail pilot would rather not have a passenger in his cabin. With nothing but mail sacks aboard, he feels free to soar above the storms, taking his chance of a forced landing with next to no visibility. But with a passenger present he is forced to consider comfort and safety above speed, and frequently returns to the nearest field to turn his passenger out when he would otherwise have continued directly ahead, despite storms, and saved much time.

Boeing Air Transport has the longest air service in the United States, its ships, counting those of Pacific Air Transport, which it owns, covering 7248 miles each day, which amounts to about twice around the world weekly.

History of Boeing

This company had been building successful aircraft at Seattle since 1916 when it submitted the winning bid on the Chicago to San Francisco link of the transcontinental mail route. It began operations over this airway on July 1, 1927, supplanting the obsolete military planes of the Post Office Department with its own sturdy craft, but retaining the experienced pilots of the old service. On Jan. 1, 1928, it took over operation of Pacific Air Transport, with its mail route from Seattle to Los Angeles. Two smaller expansions brought its length of airways up to 3624 miles. An important further expansion came with the recent acquisition of Stout Airlines from Chicago to Detroit and Cleveland, bringing with it the announced intention of the Boeing lines to extend their services to the Atlantic seaboard, and to push its Pacific coast line northward 930 miles from Seattle to Skagway, Alaska.

The Boeing mail planes now in service are built to carry heavy loads and for strength and durability rather than speed. Their cruising speed averages around 100 miles an hour with either "Wasp" or "Hornet" motors, both of which they use. The higher powered hornet, however, gives the ships ability to fly higher and take off more quickly.

Experiments in seeking still more efficient motors have been made by the Boeing planes on the Oakland-Salt Lake City run. A geared hornet was given extensive trials, thought to be largely successful, on the theory that a slowing down of propeller revolutions would add to efficiency.

Farmers of North Carolina Active in Crop Improvement

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Active interest in crop improvement is being shown by the farmers of North Carolina through use of better seeds.

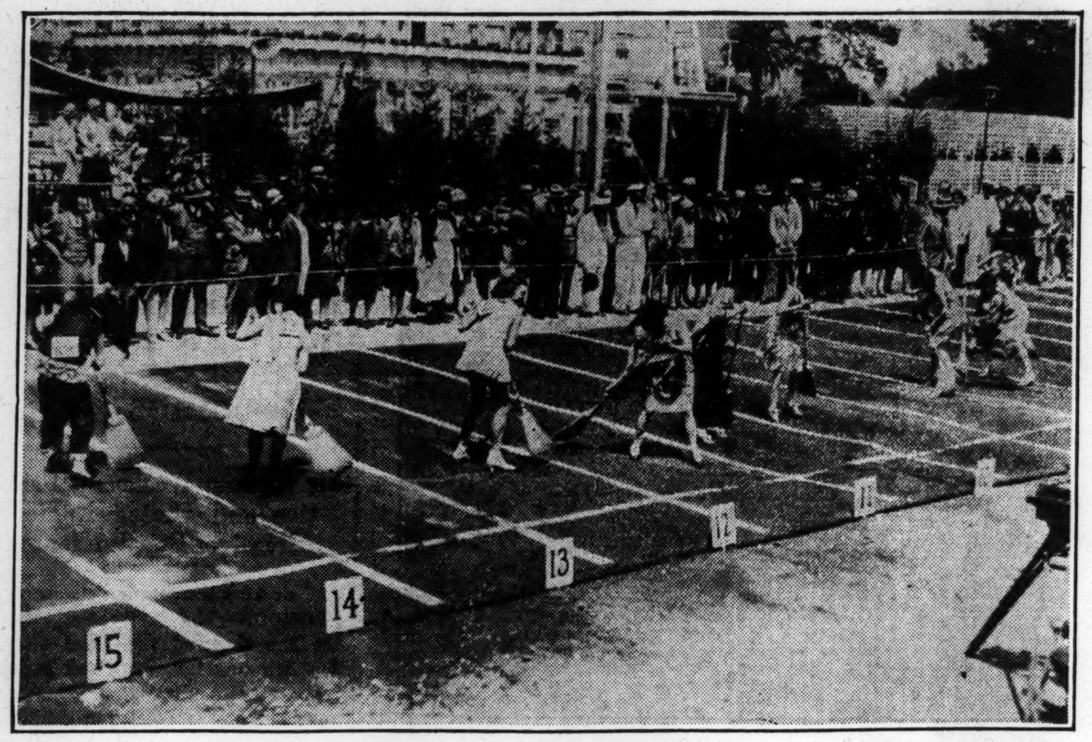
Gordon K. Middleton, seed expert on Governor Gardner's crop improvement board, has been working with a group of 25 farmers near Benson in Johnson County and has succeeded in getting them to organize themselves into a unit of the State Crop Improvement Association.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The Jessie Goodwin Spaulding Scholarship of $100, awarded annually to the Mount Holyoke senior who receives highest rank as a major student in Latin, goes this year to Miss Lorette M. Lyons of Springfield, Mass.

Sweeping Down Home Stretch in Broom Sweepstakes



Acme

A sweeping victory for good housekeeping came to Edna Aselin, 17, as she swept down the "home" stretch in a sweeping contest at the Food and Household Show in Los Angeles. It took her 38 seconds to brush over the line to make a clean sweep of the 25-foot course.

PUBLIC SERVICE IDEAL DEMANDED OF NEWSPAPERS

Annual Journalism Week at University of Missouri Shows Press Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Increased use of wireless in news transmission and development of telephoto to a degree that would permit whole newspaper pages to be sent by wire or wireless on a practical, everyday basis, was predicted by Hugh Baillie, vice-president and general manager of the United Press, at the annual journalism week of the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

Demands of the American reading public and editors for higher standards in the volume, speed and quality of news dispatches have caused news agencies to cover the news on a scale hitherto unheard of, Mr. Baillie said.

Ideals of clean journalism were held up to the visitors by several speakers during the week's program. E. H. Harris, president of the Inland Press Association, declared that only when a newspaper devotes its influence for the betterment of the community and renders a service does it have something to sell. Successful journalism, he said, requires that a newspaper have ideals, be honest and sincere and be a medium through which the public demands honesty in public office and fair play in public matters.

In delivering the first lecture under the Don Mellett Memorial Foundation, Marlen E. Pew, editor of Editor and Publisher, declared the editor's business is to plan the organization and urge the adoption of forms of government which will actually make public officials responsible to the electorate and which stimulate in voters an appreciation of the franchise.

Organization of public opinion for good objects was stressed by Mr. Pew, who held that "a rebirth of civic consciousness and a realignment of moral standards" was necessary to correct the American problem of local government.

A message from President Hoover said:

"Increasing interest in international affairs, fostered by more complete journalistic reports and editorial discussion, tends to improve international relations and reduce difficulties in the way of mutual good will. I wish you a most profitable discussion of your theme."

London Speech Telephoned to Editors in Missouri

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What is believed to be the first journalistic experiment of its kind was tried here at 3 o'clock on the morning of May 11 when Sir Alfred Robbins, past president of the British Institute of Journalists, addressed through the medium of the transatlantic telephone some 400 editors of the United States assembled at a banquet to commemorate "journalism week," annually held in connection with the school of journalism at the University of Missouri.

The hour chosen took account of the difference in time between Britain and Missouri and the Monitor learns from Sir Alfred that he heard Missouri perfectly and hopes his own address got through successfully. Sir Alfred referred in his speech to the influence of the American press upon the British. "After more than 50 years' work on the British press," he said, "I am able to realize and value what in later years it has owed to the stimulating example of its American contemporaries." He concluded with a plea for united effort toward world peace.

NAVY MAN'S HEIGHT RECORD RECOGNIZED

39,140 Feet Now Official Mark for World to Shoot At

WASHINGTON (AP)—Official announcement that Lieut. Apollo Soucek of the navy has approached the sun nearer than has any other was made May 10 by the National Aeronautic Association.

The flyer reached a true altitude of 39,140 feet in his little plane over the naval air station on May 8. This was determined at the Bureau of Standards, where a barograph carried in the plane was calibrated. The National Aeronautic Association recognized the mark as a new world's altitude record.

The previous mark, 38,418 feet, was made by Lieut. C. C. Champion of the navy in July, 1927, in the same plane used by Lieut. Soucek. This record once was exceeded by an Italian flier, officials said, but the Italian record was not recognized because it did not exceed Lieut. Champion's mark by more than 100 meters. Lieut. Soucek's record, exceeding the old by 722 feet, more than meets requirements that new records must exceed old marks by at least 100 meters, approximately 300 feet.

BRITISH ROTARIANS SAIL FOR AMERICA

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sixty British Rotarians, many accompanied by their wives, have sailed on the Mauretania to attend the International Rotary Convention at Dallas, Tex. Heading the delegation are Arthur Chadwick, president of the Rotary International of Great Britain and Ireland, and Stanley Leverton of the same organization.

$2,000,000 CLUBHOUSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The New York Central Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A. will erect a new $2,000,000 clubhouse on East Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, it has just been announced here. The new building will displace a row of old tenements.

PARENT-TEACHER ACTION PLEDGES AID TO DRY LAW

Training for Youth Should Include Duties at Home, Dr. Wilbur Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Representatives of thousands of American parents and teachers resolved to set an example as law observers to the youths of the country and to inculcate in them respect for authority, according to action taken at the close of the convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers here.

While the father is important in the home, it is the mother who is responsible for the stability of the republic which "rests on good citizenship and a strong sense of public service developed in oncoming generations," Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, told the convention.

Regular recurring duties for each boy and girl are invaluable in developing the essentials of citizenship, in Dr. Wilbur's opinion. "The domestic cow has probably trained more boys into those regular habits requisite for success than any other force outside of the immediate family circle," he declared. "The boy or girl without a family pet to care for has a real handicap."

It is folly to free children from tasks that parents once found disagreeable, Dr. Wilbur contended.

Numerous measures were approved at the closing sessions for promoting the "cardinal objectives of education" as set forth in the congress' permanent platform—worthy home membership, mastery of the tools and technics of learning, vocational and economic effectiveness, faithful citizenship, wise use of leisure, ethical character and health.

The press was urged to give less prominence to details of crime and divorce. Radiocasters and officials were reminded of their valuable educational influence and were asked to keep educational programs free from "propaganda, advertising and other commercial features."

The congress reaffirmed its support of the Eighteenth Amendment and urged "vigorous and impartial enforcement." Education to prevent the use of tobacco, alcohol or drugs by children will continue. The Kellogg peace pact was hailed as worthy of the highest consideration and members were advised to plan programs of information looking to a thorough understanding of the fundamentals involved in the present movement to outlaw war.

The Congress will "do all within its power" to bring about establishment of a Department of Education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet. The "tools of learning" would be further improved, it is believed, if measures are enacted that will assure equal opportunities for all children in city and country schools.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lydia H. Pool, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine Martin, Melbourne, Australia.
Miss Ora V. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Charles A. Wenino, Sarnia, Can.
Mrs. Lola M. Barclay, New York, N. Y.

Policy of Merit Tops Politics in St. Louis Results

Two of Four Candidates Supported by Women Voters Win School Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A growing policy of professional and citizens' bodies here of actively sponsoring candidates for public offices on a basis of merit rather than politics received further sanction in the election to the Board of Education of two of the four candidates supported by the League of Women Voters.

The successful candidates were Howard G. Cook, attorney, and president of the Scottish Rite Club, and Mrs. Laura C. Kroeger, war-time director of the southwestern division of the junior Red Cross, mother of four children, and wife of Ernest R. Kroeger, composer and director of a music school. The other two candidates were "runners-up," but were defeated by incumbents seeking reelection.

The League of Women Voters found encouragement for its campaign in the success of a similar effort by the St. Louis Bar Association, which elected its entire nonpartisan judiciary ticket at the November elections.

The candidates were chosen by a committee of eight prominent citizens, two of whom were women, from a list of 175 names suggested by individuals and civic organizations.

Mr. Cook stands for the extension of the vocational and physical programs in the schools and for greater attention to the needs of Negroes. Mrs. Kroeger, who will be the second woman member, hopes to bring something of a woman's sympathetic understanding of problems which concern 100,000 St. Louis public school children.

Inventor at Last Wins $20,000,000

Copper Companies Settle End of Suits for Infringement on Smelting Process

NEW YORK (AP)—George Campbell Carson, who after 30 years' vain search for gold, struck it rich in the realm of invention, only to have others "jump his claim," has won his fortune.

Settlement of the last of a series of lawsuits by which Mr. Carson sought $20,000,000 for infringement on his patents to a reverbatory copper smelting furnace has been announced by William Loeb, vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Company.

Mr. Loeb said the settlement was for claims against the American Smelting & Refining Company and the Aanaconda Copper Mining Company. It was reached along lines of settlements with other copper companies for similar amounts. It covered all claims for past damages and profits as well as the right to future use of the invention.

SUNK COPPER SHIP LOCATED

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—The steamship Vinceco, which sank off Hatchett Reef last February with $80,000 worth of copper and iron bars aboard, has been located by marine salvage experts. Efforts to raise the ship will be made soon.

Napoleon's Bible Fresh and Clean, His 'Werther' Worn and Thumbed

Rare Copy of Goethe's Work, Shown in Boston, Backs Old Legend—Letter From Son of Columbus and Persian Miniatures Exhibited

Among books and manuscripts of almost priceless rarity being exhibited at the Copley-Plaza Hotel by K. G. Maggs, junior member of the firm of Maggs Brothers, booksellers of London and Paris, are two books which provide a curious clue to the individuality of Napoleon. One is his Bible, a small book printed in Latin, bound in morocco and bearing his armorial stamp with its decoration of the imperial eagle. The other is his copy of Goethe's "Werther."

The Bible was originally from the library at Malmaison and was printed at Cologne in 1630. The Bible is in the condition which suggests, not that it was read and handled with consummate care, but that it was scarcely read. The "Werther" is worn and thumbed, fit support to the legend that, when Napoleon had fumed over it for a long while by himself, he summoned Goethe, held a long wrangle with him over various parts of the story and finally wound up by announcing severely to the author, "Anyhow, you spoilt it; if I had written it, the tale would have had a happy ending."

The other single item in the small selection, is a letter written by Diego Columbus, son of Christopher Columbus, from America on the 12th of January, 1512, to Cardinal Zimenez, Regent of Spain. The letter, which is in a singularly fine state of preservation, with its writing strong and clear, describes the animal, vegetable and mineral products of Cuba, and the harsh treatment to which Indians, both in Cuba and San Domingo, were being subjected by the Spaniards. Cardinal Zimenez may have been assumed to be particularly interested because it was to him that Queen Isabella had intrusted the spiritual welfare of the Indians of the New World.

Besides the books, there is a collection of Persian and other miniatures, some exquisite chant sheets of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with illuminated decorations, and first editions of Boswell, Bunyan, Defoe, Dryden, Fielding, Johnson, Locke, Milton, Pope, Spenser and Swift. The original script of John Drinkwater's "Cromwell" is insluded, with an edition published in Boston in 1812 of Charles Lamb's "Poetry forf Children." The publishers were West & Richardson, and Edward Cotton.

Grand Rapids Puts Inquiry to Voters

City Officials Start Move to Learn Why Only 20 Per Cent of Citizens Use the Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Interest in municipal elections reached a low point in this city where only 20 per cent of the registered citizens voted in the spring election. City officials have set machinery at work to devise a remedy which may also prove of incalculable value to hundreds of other cities.

The first step was the appointment of a special committee of five citizens by Elvin Swarthout, Mayor, in response to a plea of Dale Souter, a city commissioner. This committee is commissioned to investigate the reasons back of voter-apathy when questions of vital concern to citizens and taxpayers are placed on the ballots, and to offer a solution.

Mr. Souter's proposal that Grand Rapids' voting machines be scrapped completely and that the postman become the election officer in a mail balloting system is one of the chief plans before the committee for consideration. The committee is inviting representative "stay-at-home voters" to appear and explain why they abandon their election privileges.

Mr. Souter believes that embarrassment caused by the multiplicity of issues placed before the voters, and particularly the one minute of time allowed for balloting under the voting machine system, is a major cause of apathy here. He believes a system of balloting by mail should receive thorough study. He points to the success of such a system in various organizations to which he belongs.

Manitoban Plans Long Canoe Trip

Farmer With Two Small Children Will Paddle From Far North to Havana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A pioneer all his life, Charles Plannischek, a farmer of Frog Portage, on Churchill River, in the far north, is now planning to pioneer a new "field." Together with his daughter of 8 and his son of 6, he proposes to make a canoe trip from Chesterfield Inlet to Havana, Cuba, which he declares will be the longest voyage of its kind ever undertaken.

Plannischek was born in Mexico. The spirit of wanderlust brought him to Canada, and in 1910 he trapped in the arctic circle at Anadie and Dupont lakes, 1100 miles north of The Pas, Manitoba's northermost city. After a few years he settled down at Frog Portage, where he farmed in the most primitive way, but he had the satisfaction of growing wheat which averaged 45 bushels to the acre.

The proposed canoe trip will take him through Reindeer Lake, over Lake Winnipeg, to Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

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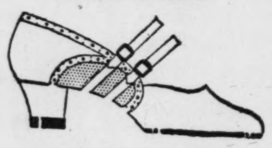

are sold exclusively at Loveman's in Birmingham
—To walk comfortably in the way of fashion, many women choose "Arch Preservers" for every daytime costume.
$10.00 to $13.50
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In light weight nainsook with brassiere tops, bloomer, cuff or plain knee. All sizes.
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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE!
YOU NEED MOORE INSURANCE
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ALWAYS Fresh
You'll Like Them
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Better HATS.. at Lower prices
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For Spring Are Arriving Daily
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For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
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Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

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Where Values Prevail
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SMART Apparel
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SUMMER DRESSES
You can depend on them, always, and in every occasion, no matter how demanding. . . .
Because you can rely upon the styles, individually and intelligently selected—
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Now on display—summery, bright and pastel colors in sleeveless flat crepes, trailing flower chiffon, crepe de chine—every new and authentic style feature of the mode—for less!
$16.75 to $29.95
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No More Tears! Every Little Girl May Have
Sheer Dresses

—at a Trifling Price!
Chamberlin's shows the sheerest voile and dimity frocks for summer wear—all delicately worked by hand smocking, embroidery, hemstitching and applique. Easily tubbable.
Priced $2.95 to $5.95
Little Brother and Sister Shop, Second Floor
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BOSTON PARTY HITS WESTERN EDGE OF TOUR

"Land Cruisers" See Yosemite, San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, Calif.

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—A group of 30 Boston business men who are learning their country as few executives know it, left San Francisco May 10 after an intensive exploration of central California.

These men, substantial members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on a land-cruise of the United States, are meeting their customers, studying commercial ventures of all varieties and having a travel vacation combined with profitable enterprise. At this point, with their trip well past the half-way mark they have, almost to a man, voted it a greater success than they had anticipated.

An important proportion of the party had not previously visited the far West, and all have enjoyed fully the wonders of nature and achievements of men on the Pacific. Just before coming to San Francisco, the party visited Yosemite National Park, where they were fortunate in finding cool weather, a relatively small number of other tourists, and water in abundance to make the famed Bridal Veil Falls glorious. Even in this wonderland of nature, the cruise found interesting commercial activities in the running of huge tourist hotels and transportation facilities.

Following a luncheon given by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in their honor upon arrival here, the Bostonians were driven through the industrial sections of San Francisco and visited Golden Gate Park and the Presidio.

A reception by James Rolph Jr., Mayor, entertained the party for a short time. J. S. Scully of Cambridge was singled out by the Mayor to carry greetings to Former Mayor Curley of Boston and Mayor Quinn of Cambridge. Afterward the party was taken to Oakland and Berkeley, across San Francisco Bay, where they were further entertained.

Members of the "cruise" declare they have been convinced that in New Orleans and San Francisco may be found the best food in the United States, though cities through which they have yet to pass will challenge their decision. They have also expressed interest in the fact that approximately a third of their trip is over the rails of a single railroad, Southern Pacific, which they took first at New Orleans and will not leave until they reach Portland, Ore.

Satisfaction is expressed by the business men in the private train which is carrying them on their trip. Specially equipped cars furnished by Raymond & Whitcomb make it possible not only for them to ride an electric horse and sleep in individual rooms, but indulge that greatest of all luxuries to the traveler, a bath each morning for every member of the "cruise.".

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

Senate Interstate Commerce Committee continued hearing on federal communications commission proposal.

Senate refused to exclude dairy products, fruits and vegetables from provisions of farm bill.

Senate rejected proposal to give President power to fix salary of federal farm board chairman.

Tariff bill schedules for sugar, leather, hides, boots and shoes were attacked in House.

Senate confirmed nomination of former Governor Colquitt of Texas to Railway Board of Mediation.

Senators Walsh of Massachusetts, and Copeland of New York, assailed sugar duty proposed in House bill.

Representative Hull of Tennessee, Ways and Means Committee Democrat, received permission to file minority report on tariff bill.

Representative Timberlake (R.), Colorado, defended proposed increase in sugar duties.

House members from coal and oil states initiated move to bring oil under protective tariff.

President recommended that Congress make available $9,000,000 to pay additional compensation awarded to railroads for mail transportation.

TOWN PLANNING SHOW TO BE HELD IN UTRECHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—In the spring of 1930 a big international exhibition concerning town-building will be held at Utrecht, on the occasion of the half-yearly Dutch Industries and Trade Fair.

Plans for this show originated with the Society of Dutch Municipal Architectural Higher Officials, and roused so much interest abroad, that already various countries have given important promises. Utrecht was chosen, as this town, thanks to the aforementioned fair, enjoys an increasing fame abroad.

Export Traders to Hold School on New Methods

Hypothetical Problems to Be Exemplified in Meeting at Chamber of Commerce

Discussion of foreign trade problems and ways and means of increasing the volume of business between New England and other parts of the world has been arranged for the seventh annual New England Foreign Trade Conference, May 21, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through the unique plan of establishing an imaginary firm, set up for purposes of its directors discussing problems.

The mythical New England Lacquer Company, a hypothetical Massachusetts Corporation, making a brushing lacquer for retail distribution, and a spraying lacquer for industrial use, has been theoretically organized for carrying on this conference, which will be the first of the seven annual discussions so conducted.

Much like children play school when enjoying a vacation, a group of keen, practical, export executives of the New England Export Club will gather at the chamber, open their meeting in formal manner, and proceed to discuss the question of the firm entering export markets. The agenda of the "directors" calls for consideration of the following points:

The value of export trade to this company; if export trade should be sought, what setup is most adaptable for this company; approaching export markets; methods of carrying out policies.

An intermission of three minutes denoting the passage of three years, is scheduled to follow the discussion. Then the "directors" reassemble to discuss policies of the company after an imaginary trial period of three years in the field. The Export Club feels that such discussions, brought out in an arrangement of this kind, will be illuminating and educational, to both the manufacturer looking at export markets and the manufacturer now doing export business, as all new methods of export merchandising will be brought forth in discussion during the meeting.

No 'Loaded Nickels' Pass This Machine

'Please Use Good Coins Only,' Says Detector 'Robot' When Occasion Requires

NEW YORK (AP)—Times Square has heard the knell of the "plugged nickel" and other forms of "wooden money."

In a store in that district has been installed the first automatic bogus coin detector, a machine that not only detects, but tells all about it in a loud voice.

The first "robot" slug detective was attached to an automatic change maker, but is adaptable to any slot machine. If a bad coin, even though of proper size and weight, is dropped in the slot, it is deflected from the course of good coins by an electric magnet and a loud mechanical voice admonishes, "Please use good coins only."

The inventor, Joseph Shermack, first intended to have his "robot" say, "Stop thief" or "Arrest that man," but on more mature thought decided this might wrong persons who innocently made use of bad coins.

MARINES ON GUARD IN CHINA'S WAR ZONE

British Guards Also Landed at Canton

CANTON, China (AP) — Twenty American Marines are gurading the American Consulate in Shameen, foreign concession quarter of Canton. The men were landed from the United States Warship Tulsa when Cantonese bombardment of four rebel ships in the harbor threatened danger to those ashore.

British guards also were landed. A checkup revealed but few casualties when machine gun bullets from Honam Island and shells from the Macao Island batteries peppered part of the concession on May 10. Residences and business houses were hard hit by the fire.

Business in the Chinese city has almost completely stopped with news of advance on the city by Kwangsi Province troops. The Central Bank has closed and its notes are practically worthless.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leroy Webber, American Consul at Chefoo, China, was instrumental in bringing about an armistice between two opposing armies at Fushan to permit women, children and wounded soldiers to be removed from the besieged city.

Employees to Get Stock at Discount

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Privilege of purchasing 50,000 shares of new capital stock of Richman Brothers Company at a saving of 37½ per cent over current market prices is to be extended to employees of the company, according to reports here. The company operates 38 retail clothing stores throughout the United States and has factories at Cleveland and Lorain, O.

The employees will have the right to subscribe to an issue of new stock at $50 a share, now valued at $80. More than 80 per cent of the workers are already stockholders, owning shares valued at $7,500,000, it was said.

The new stock will be placed on an annual dividend basis of $3 a share, according to the proposal. Under this basis the employees will receive $150,000 a year in dividends on their new stock alone, it was said.

She's Queen o' the May

Miss Helen Mason of New York Chosen as Mount Holyoke's Fairest Senior as Queen Anne in the Pageant Centering About Indian Legendry.

Mt. Holyoke Is Gay in Indian Pageant

Colorful Scenes Depict Story of Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Before approximately 3000 spectators and with a cast of 185, supported by committees including well-nigh half of its student body, Mount Holyoke College presented its annual May Day pageant.

The greensward of the pageant field, the backdrop of virgin foliage painted by the reluctant hand of a late New England spring, formed an especially appropriate setting for the theme of "Little Wanton," the legend of Pocahontas, the blithesome Indian princess, rescuer of Capt. John Smith, Jamestown colonist.

The pageant traced the story of Pocahontas' intercession for Smith condemned by her father, the dramatic clashes between Governor Dale of Virginia and the Indians, the wooing of the Indian princess by John Rolfe, her marriage and her presentation at the court of James I and his consort Anne, a theme the unfolding of which afforded ample opportunity for the display of all the color of Indian warriors, squaws and maidens, of Jamestown colonists and English sailors of rustic May Day revelers and of elegant nobles and their ladies.

OKLAHOMA JUSTICE FREED OF CHARGES

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Justice J. W. Clark of the Oklahoma Supreme Court was cleared of impeachment charges May 10 by the State Senate. The Senate court voted acquittal on 10 charges and dismissed the eleventh article preferred by the House of Representatives. Justice Clark was accused of irregularities in office.

The Senate court verdict automatically reinstates Justice Clark to the Supreme Court bench from which he was suspended about a month ago when the court accepted the House charges.

Farmer Groups Demand Bigger Share in Tariff

(Continued from Page 1)

more upward revisions, agriculture received less than 100 and many of these had already been assured by action of the Tariff Commission.

It is reliably reported that the western representatives challenged the Republican House leaders with the argument that the tariff bill gave the farmer little or nothing, while it opened the door for industry to get much.

House Leaders Feel Pressure

So determined and powerful was the rural dissent that House leaders were compelled to carry over the party conferences, in the meanwhile giving informal assurance that no "gag rule" would be attempted on the tariff bill when it came before the House.

The protesting memorial coming from the farm organizations summarizes the agricultural complaint against the measure.

"The bill allows some increases of duties on commodities that come into competition with products of farmers of the United States" it states. "Those increases will be beneficial to the agricultural producers. But the bill generally will not satisfy farmers because it does not provide adequate duties on major products of the farm."

The Republican platform pledge promising the home market to the American farmers is cited by the petitioners, who assert that the tariff bill fails to live up to the declaration. The charge is also made by the farmers that no protection is afforded by the measure against products imported from the Philippine Islands.

Some of the important commodities for which the group demands higher rates than are provided for in the bill are: oils and fats and oil-bearing raw materials, hides, cattle on the hoof, long-staple cotton, sago starch, berries, beans, peaches, mushrooms, potatoes, tomato paste and canned tomatoes, figs, dates, dried eggs, cherries.

WOMAN MOTORS OVER 10,000 MILES IN 'BABY' CAR

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After a world tour during which she covered more than 10,000 miles in a "baby" motorcar, Miss de Havilland, sister of the well-known airplane designer, arrived at Dover on May 9.

She started from Birmingham last October. In New Mexico she encountered the most difficult part of her journey, the car often being stuck in the mud. In several places in the United States, Australia and India she radiocast her experiences.

ARCHAIC TERMS HANDICAP WORK OF LAW COURTS

Abolition Recommended by Institute—Waiver of Jury Trials Indorsed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—No longer will an indictment for a capital offense in a criminal trial use archaic expressions associated with law courts, if the recommendations backed by the influential American Law Institute, of which George W. Wickersham is the head, are accepted by the various states.

Instead of an indictment running to several closely written pages involving such terms as "a pistol—commonly known as revolver, charged with gunpowder and divers leaden bullets" the indictment will be reduced to a bare statement of the name of the accused, followed by a bill of particulars, reciting the nature of the alleged crime in plain English.

In the proposal, the framers of the new law code, which has already been adopted in several sections by various states, believe that criminal cases will be greatly expedited and technical causes for appeal thrown out.

In the radical recommendation to make waiver of jury trial possible in every criminal case, under a capital offense, no objection was raised among the 300 eminent judges and lawyers present at the hearings, and it now has the indorsement of the American Law Institute.

At the same time a plan to speed up examination of jurors by putting the process into the hands of the judge, rather than the lawyers, was incorporated in the final preliminary draft code of the institute.

Officials of the institute who have been in consultation with President Hoover over the makeup of the national commission to investigate reform of justice express surprise at the unanimity with which this and other striking recommendations are being accepted here by leaders of the bench and bar.

The draft report has been prepared by William E. Mikell and Edwin R. Keedy of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Consent to the drastic changes, which all point in the direction of simplification and expediting criminal justice, is believed due to the growing feeling that the entire body of criminal law is ripe for overhauling.

As an instance of the effect of the change, the new model code provides that if defendant is misnamed on the indictment, the judge shall have authority to make a correction. Literally thousands of cases, it is pointed out, have been thrown out for new trial in law courts in the past through mere slips in spelling.

GERMAN SUN PARTY NOT TOTAL FAILURE

MANILA (AP)—Astronomers from the University of Hamburg, who brought several tons of observation equipment to the Island of Cebu to obtain views of the sun in eclipse, reconsidered their work and announced that it was at least partially successful.

First announcements from the German party said that clouds obscured the view. Dr. Walter Baade said the "corona was visible to at least two-thirds of its actual extent, so I suppose we were at least partly successful."

More Than Quiet Needed, Tests to Ban Noise Reveal

Reduction of Sound Found Inadequate to Stop Annoyance—Secret Is in Pitch

NEW YORK (AP)—Studies in reducing unpleasant noises reveal that mere quieting of racket is not sufficient, and may even aggravate the annoyance.

This report was made at the first convention of the newly organized Acoustical Society of America. The society was created at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting here last winter, and its membership includes research men, builders, architects and manufacturers.

Their initial convention opens the first nationally organized campaign not only to reduce unnecessary noise, but to study all forms of acoustics. The aim is for fundamental discoveries which later may be applied in practical fashion.

The report showing the possible inadequacy of attaining the condition that goes by the name of "quiet" in modern surroundings, was made by Dr. Donald A. Laird of Colgate University. It was based on experiments in a special sound room with more than a dozen Colgate men trained as observers.

"In some acoustical installations," said Dr. Laird, "it is observed that a small reduction in loudness is accompanied by a distinct feeling of relief, while under other conditions a much greater reduction in loudness is not followed by a proportionate feeling of relief.

"In consequence of these widely observed reactions, many acoustical workers have suspected that the annoyance experienced by workers as a result of noise was a function of pitch as well as of intensity.

"Most commercial sound absorbing materials have their highest efficiency between 256 and 2048 cycles, while it appears to be the pitches below and above these that are the most annoying and obviously should be reduced the most."

FEDERAL LEVY ON RADIO SETS IS CALLED NEED

Senator Brookhart Objects to Advertising—Couzens Wants Censorship

WASHINGTON (AP)—A suggestion that a small tax be levied on receiving sets to bear the radiocasting costs was made by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission which is considering a bill to group radio, telegraph, telephone and cable commuuication under one governmental body. Senator Brookhart also inquired of Louis G. Caldwell, former general counsel of the Radio Commission, who appeared as a witness, whether there was "any reason why the Government could not take over the whole broadcasting business."

"No," the witness answered.

The question of censorship of advertising over the air also arose when Senator Couzens, author of the bill referred to "the propriety" of advertising recently sent out by a cigarette manufacturer.

"Should radiocasters be permitted to encourage the use of cigarettes in the home?" he asked.

"Those questions," Mr. Caldwell answered, "will be decided by the public. In renewing licenses for radiocasting, the commission has the discretion of considering past performance of the stations, and for the present, at least, that seems to be a sufficient safeguard."

Mr. Caldwell added that it costs the larger stations from $200,000 to $400,000 annually to operate and that the receiver pays nothing. "The expense," he said, "must be borne by revenue from advertising."

"The only excuse, then, for advertising," said Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, "is the revenue."

Senator Pittman suggested there are other "things of so much greater educational value that the public probably will find a way to obtain them in place of advertising."

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, expressed the opinion that the taxing proposal would "have to travel a long road" before it could be enacted into law.

NAVY DIRIGIBLE RETURNS

LAKEHURST, N. J. (AP) — The navy's dirigible Los Angeles returned here May 10 after a cruise of more than 30 hours.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
BACk Bay 1530 or
KENmore 9050
Household Goods and Vault Storage
Edw. L. Wingate, General Manager
Arrangement made for Packing and Shipment

1829—ANNIVERSARY—1929
Warren Institution for Savings
Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
Next Interest Day June 10
Get out at Park Street Subway Station when you come in town. Come into the bank and open an account or make a deposit. We are located just across from the subway exit.
Deposits over $25,050,351
Surplus over $2,292,334
Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

Jays Boston Temple place Eleven
On the turn of an edge the worth of a frock depends
So little a thing as a hand-rolled hem—a fine lace edge—a dainty scallop—the finest self fringing—"makes" a dress as near fashion perfection as possible. These are the big little things we give such careful attention to. Yet our clothes are priced in moderation.

WALK-OVER
Palo
A girdle buckle strap in Spanish Brown Calf. Backs of lizard effect.
$10
Walk-Over Shops
A·H Howe & Sons Inc.
170 Tremont St. Boston 378 Washington St.
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

S. S. PIERCE CO. S. S. PIERCE CO.
Delicious Biscuits
—domestic and imported
DAINTY little biscuits of fascinating flavor and shape . . . the choicest domestic and imported kinds. At S. S. Pierce's you can choose from a most varied and delightful assortment.
La Touraine Maple Wafers—dainty, crisp, wafer rolls flavored with maple. Small tin 35c
Huntley & Palmers' Regal Assortment—imported, English cookies of intriguing flavor and in a great variety of kinds and shapes. Tin $1.10
Crawford's Sultana Puffs—flaky short biscuits filled with sultana raisins. A famous imported delicacy. Tin 95c
Golden Bear Cookies—in the shape of hearts, spades, clubs, diamonds. 1 lb. tin 50c
Old Holland Waffles—crunchy, brown, crisp waffles. A treat from Holland. Tin . . . 65c
Keebler's Sand Tarts — thin, crisp, dainty cookies, sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar. 1 lb. pail 55c
S. S. P. Sweet Biscuits—a special assortment of choice domestic sweet biscuits and sugar wafers. 1 lb. pkg. 60c
W. & R. Jacob's Lemon Puffs—two dainty, puffy little biscuits with a delightful lemon cream filling. Imported from Dublin. Tin $1.00
Stores in Boston, Brookline, Newton. Auto deliveries in Greater Boston. Telephone orders promptly filled. Special department for the careful filling of mail orders. Copy of our complete price list on request.
S. S. PIERCE CO.
BOSTON
Telephone
Back Bay 7600 or Regent 1300

R. H. WHITE Company
BOSTON

Barajos! Hamadans! Unusual Values! Bergamos! Beluchistans!
Oriental Rugs
In Scatter Sizes
19.50
We have grouped and repriced an exceptional collection of Oriental Rugs that we consider unusual values! Rugs that will wear for a life-time . . . and throughout the years will enrich your home with their soft mellow colorings and romance of design that the rug-minded never tires of studying.
RUGS—Third Floor

The Aristocrat
—a RED CROSS MATTRESS

Ask your dealer to show you this newer and finer Red Cross Mattress.
There has never been an Inner Spring mattress like the "Aristocrat," made with special Red Cross construction, hand tailored and covered with exquisitely beautiful damask and other fine fabrics.
Slightly higher in price — but incomparably superior in comfort!
New York Mattress Co.
32 Green St., Boston, Mass.
The DUCHESS
Genuine Red Cross quality and value at a very moderate price. Built of pure white felt and hand tailored.
$27.50
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Music News of the World

German and French Music

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

MUSIC is usually described as an international language—a description true up to a certain point only. Generally speaking, the music of one nation is understood by other nations too; but it often happens that these other nations understand it differently. The fact that music means something more or less different to various races is proved by the music of the composers belonging to these races, in which we quite obviously see the application of very dissimilar systems of form and expression. It is likewise proved by the ways in which music is interpreted in various countries, by peculiarities of tempo, phrasing and rhythm in performance.

But the most obvious evidence is, perhaps, the diversity of appraisement noticeable in writings on music. For example: when we Austrians or Germans read books or articles by the best French critics, we admire the fine style, we are interested in the apposite comparisons and spirited imagery, but we often realize that what they say is quite different from what we should have to say on the same topic. Even the words they use to praise or censure works and interpretations are not those we should use. To put it crudely: they seem to consider that the main matter is how the thing sounded; whereas with us, it is the thing itself, the musical contents, that matters most.

Rhené-Baton in Vienna

Let us also consider that the music of many specifically French composers—such as Satie—cannot get properly acclimatized with us, and that a good deal of typically German or Australian music—such as Bruckner's—has a corresponding fate in France: then it will become quite clear that many words in the language of music have not yet acquired international significance, and that all of us have much to learn from one another.

Therefore, the two concerts conducted at Vienna by the French conductor, Rhené-Baton, were particularly instructive for us. His program consisted almost entirely of well-known works, but it was interesting to hear them conducted "à la française." He made it easy for us to understand these pieces of French music he gave us. Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture used to be a favorite field for virtuosity with German conductors. Nowadays, it is not prized so highly as it was before. We miss in it the fullness and restraint in invention, modeling of themes, use of materials, and form-building, that characterizes the work of the really great masters. But thereby, we are perhaps unfair to Berlioz. Rhené-Baton's reading was most impressive. Many things which we tended to consider insignificant received from him an impetus that brought out their significance at last. Possibly our sensitiveness is not flexible enough for us to impart to animated melodies a tempo as brisk as the one he gave. But if the tempo is a trifle slower, the quavers in these impassioned episodes assume a stiff and academic gait.

Franck's Symphony

Even more striking was the difference between the German outlook and the French in the reading of Franck's Symphony. In Vienna, Franck, whom the French place so high, is very seldom played. Bluntly speaking, we find him a trifle tedious. Rhené-Baton's very live interpretation taught us a good deal about Franck. We had not realized how deep and earnest and tragic this symphony was, nor that the Lento should be taken so broadly and the Allegro so tempestuously. Nor did we suspect the amount of pathos and grace that can be imparted to certain of the melodies. When we are pathetic, we often find it difficult not to forgo grace. The French are more fortunate in this respect.

We rejoiced to hear Debussy's "Prélude à l'Après-Midi d'un Faune"—which, however French it may be, stands much closer to German modes of feeling—conducted, for a change, with genuine French sweetness, geniality, flexibility and charm. With Schumann's Fourth Symphony, Rhené-Baton showed that his understanding of German music is likewise adequate. He conducted it in the true symphonic manner, showing suitable fancy in the phrasing and dynamics, warmth in expression. By skilful changes in tempo, he smoothed down certain passages in the two end-sections which from the point of view of form are rather problematic and unless carefully handled may disturb the general balance. It is remarkable how near Schumann's grace stands, at times, to French grace. France's polished methods of phrasing befit his tunes well. Perhaps just a trifle of their tenderness was sacrificed in the achievement of elegance.

Lyrical v. Epic

Generally speaking, French music is more lyrical in attitude, and German more epic. The former in a way sometimes conveys immobility, the latter is always in motion. The fundamentals of form are, with the French, contrast and variation; with Germans they are development and working-out. Therefore, motives and themes have far more significant parts to play in German music. In the best of the Teutonic output, they are developed with utmost logic and consistency. Our ideal is one of utmost economy. In the course of a work we use as few motives as possible—we like to use only one whenever practicable. And the musical idea is followed up to its utmost consequences. To this effect are used all formal elements of music, and in particular harmony and tonality. The various relationships between the degrees of each key, between key and key, the compelling logic of cadences and the unexpected turns of modulations give splendid opportunities to exhibit the musical ideas and their corollaries in a variety of lighting within the unity of a consistent scheme. Consider, for instance, the working out in Beethoven's symphonies.

Now, if tonality represents for us so important, so carefully thought out an element of form, it stands to reason that we ascribe a particular significance to the act of breaking away from it—by the practice named atonality. With Schönberg German music has determined the end of the harmonic possibilities provided by tonality. The unavoidable consequence was to proceed to 12-tone composition.

It was with Beethoven that the intellectual element came into the art of music. It is not without reason that he has been called a musical philosopher. And the advent of this element has led to a great gain—this we must acknowledge despite the revolt taking place today among many German composers and a majority of the composers of other countries. This revolt is justified in so far as it may lead to a point at which only the truly philosophically inclined will attempt to combine philosophy with music; whereas the lyrically gifted will prefer to be purely lyrical, and others again will find their truest expression in jazz.

Cologne Opera Festival

By DENIS ARUNDELL

II

Cologne

NOW that the fortnight's opera festival is over, it is possible to see it in perspective. The general impression remains that three things call for the highest praise: the all-round fineness of performance, the conducting of Szenkar and the productions and scenery of Strobach.

It must be remembered that Cologne is not a leading opera center: it is merely one of the many German towns that own a state-supported opera house. Star performers are not to be expected, and the "tail" of the team that sings and plays is quite naturally not always more than adequate. Yet at Cologne the general level is remarkably high. Of all performers but a few one may say that their work is good, and of many that their work is far more than that. No fewer than 12 of the artists have qualities that are only too rarely combined in famous opera singers: voice, appearance and acting ability.

The bass Treskow stands out as a fine performer of sinister parts: his Golaud ("Pelléas"), Pizarro ("Fidelio") and Cardillac (in Hindemith's brilliant opera of that name) have the quality of convincing sincerity to a marked degree. It is impossible to compare Hüsch and Mertens; each has a bass-baritone voice which he knows how to use. Of the tenors Roswänge sang and mimed Pelléas with a great sense of poetic beauty. Singer is remarkable as being a tenor with a sense of humor. But if Singer is a discovery, what can Hauss be? Hauss appeared as Raoul in "The Huguenots" and made the old-fashioned conventionality of the part and the music catch fire in a remarkable way. His voice can be light and lyric or noble and romantic at will; but he has not as yet sufficient control over it. His acting is, without question, magnificent.

Wolf-Ferrari's "Sly"

Wolf-Ferrari's new opera, "Sly," falls off from one stool to another—now it is realism, now conventionalism, now comedy, now tragedy, now pathos, now sentimentality; neither libretto nor music is even adequate. The subject, dealing with the Sly of the Induction to "The Taming of the Shrew," is ingenious, for it becomes tragic in intention by transforming Sly to a would-be poet whose heart is broken by the merciless baiting of the Duke. The extraordinary fact that emerged from the performance at Cologne was that Hauss through sheer dramatic ability made Sly a character of haunting pathos.

Several of the Cologne sopranos deserve special notice—Trundt, Neumann-Knapp, Bernard-Ulbrich and Herwig. But, though it is hard to decide, it is probable that Foerster, an American singer, is the best soprano at Cologne. Her voice is always delightful and her acting excellent and in complete unity with the music. The singing of the final trio in "Rosenkavalier" by Foerster, Herwig and Trundt was one of the finest moments in the festival. But though these performers are highly valuable Cologne and the Intendant of the opera, Hofmüller—himself a producer of poetic imagination, as he showed in his new production of "Tristan"—are chiefly to be congratulated on the possession of Szenkar and Strobach.

Szenkar and Strobach

Szenkar is not one of those conductors who calls attention to his virtuosity: he is musical. He has by no means a good orchestra at his disposal, yet he is constantly making it sound very good indeed. His "Meistersinger," "Figaro," "Pelléas," "Fidelio," "Cæsar," and "Rosenkavalier" were finely conducted and, it seemed, played by a first-class orchestra. It was brilliant of him to make the music of "Marouf" sound good, and he cannot be blamed that he failed to do the same with "Sly."

As for Hans Strobach, it is impossible to praise him too highly. He is both designer and producer, and in each capacity is poetic musician enough to be able to weld the music and the stage into one. His "Figaro" is Beaumarchais and Mozart in one, his "Peléas" breathes the poetry of Maeterlinck and Debussy, his "Marouf" seems to capture the perfumed fantasy of an Eastern fairy-tale, his settings for Binder's parody of "Tannhaüser"—acted by the leading performers of the Opera and Schauspielhaus—were full of the improvised buffoonery of house-party impromptu charades, and his "Cardillac" had all the weird quality of Hindemith's imaginative work. It is to be hoped that next year Cologne will repeat this opera fortnight and that other of Strobach's productions will be seen—"Cosi fan tutte," "Don Giovanni," "Seraglio," "Judith," "Louise" (on which he is working at the moment) and the "Ring" (which he is planning with a changing background of patterns against a curtain of gauze or, possibly, steam). The time will come when he will be invited to produce opera in other opera centers of the world, as he has already done as a guest at Berlin and The Hague. His name will most certainly become famous in the history of opera and his work should be widely known.

For Szenkar and Strobach and for the general excellence of a company that can produce such varied operas so excellently with so little immediate rehearsal, Cologne is to be greatly thanked. Few opera houses could provide such variety so well performed. It is a pity that the fortnight's performances cannot be taken over the world to show what keenness, collaboration and imagination can do.

Puppets and the Lyric Stage

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE "Théâtre des Piccoli"—that animated toy which Paris wishes never again to relinquish—instead of resting on its laurels has just given us new works. Thanks to the solid company of singers it possesses, it has offered us an excellent performance of the "Pie Voleuse," which is, as you know, one of the best works of Rossini.

The idea of having certain lyrical works of this kind played by these charming dolls is in no way banal. That which obviously "dates" in this work is the melodrama that serves as its libretto. It is very difficult in 1929 to be thrilled by the adventure of this young servant falsely accused of having stolen cases of silverware and condemned to execution. It is indeed without great anxiety that one would watch the disclosure of the turn of events of this lamentable judicial error, until the moment when the village bell ringer discovers in the belfry a hiding place where a magpie had carefully collected the spoons and forks.

The only element that survives in this production is obviously the lively, sensitive music that accompanies it. In reducing the scenario to a schema without pretension, interpreted by artists equally schematic, one saves all that remained to be saved of such an entertainment. One can then consider that M. Victorio Podrecca is the most sincere and enlightened of Rossini's admirers.

Is there any need to say that the puppets' interpretation is delightful in its ingenuousness and elasticity? In décores of perfect taste and freshness, the action is developed without slowness, giving full value to all the composer's intentions, and it is enchanting to hear Mme. Lia Podrecca animating with her pure, clear voice the marionette who represents pretty Ninetta.

Lualdi's "Harlequinade"

A "Harlequinade" that is a long scene between Colombine and Harlequin allowed us to taste the pleasure of a picturesque score by Adriano Lualdi. But the impossibility, for the French public, of following the detail of this dialogue sung in Italian did not enable us to taste the finer shades of a work which comprises, however, as an element of success, a fairylike scene of the canals of Venice, with unforgettable gondolas.

It goes without saying that we saw again with joy the amazing Bil-Bol-Bul, the little Negro acrobat, the three Spanish robbers and the sublime butterfly hunters accompanied by their terrier, in whom the feeling for music is so developed that he marks with the plunges of an orchestral conductor the strong beats of the absurd melody that accompanies his exploits. What can one say, too, of Mlle. Blondinette, the incomporable equilibrist, of the wise donkey and of the celebrated pianist, who was in better form than ever? One is never tired of seeing and reseeing virtuosos of this merit. And one will enjoy quite especially a very Parisian hyper-revuette in three scenes where the "Piccolini Girls" perform ensemble movements with an infallibility of rhythm that will make their graceful colleagues of the Folies Bergères, the Moulin Rouge and the Casino de Paris green with envy.

Cantaloube's "Mas"

If the feeling of tradition ever weakens among men, it is in the Composers' Corporation that its last vestiges will be discovered. A lyrical work like the "Mas" that the Opéra has just given confounds the imagination by the force of inertia that it reveals among musicians.

It is inconceivable, indeed, that a young artist of our day can devote so much labor and so much faith to such a type of production, and spend so much enlightened zeal to serve an ideal so indisputably limited. Twenty years ago a lyric drama like the "Mas" would already have seemed exaggeratedly conventional: presented to the public in 1929, it is really an extraordinary anachronism.

The subject is of great simplicity. A young landholder who has yielded to the call of the city comes to rest a few days in the place where he was born. He finds his grandfather still there, and the charming Marie, who was formerly his playmate and who would be happy to bear his name. But the young man has become engaged in Paris and resists the double call of the land and of this naïve tenderness. However, the charm works, unknown to him. It is in vain that he returns to the town to see his fiancée; he no longer recognizes her. The voice of his native soil has been strongest. The young man renounces the great city and comes back to the village to marry the gentle peasant and to live with her the strong, sane life of his ancestors.

Here is evidently a quite generous lyrical "tract" in favor of the return to the land recommended by the moralists and economists of today, although the country as conceived at the Opéra, with its peasants with permanent waves, little slippers with Louis XV heels and broad-brimmed hats of Italian straw, does not present a very faithful evocation of the heavy duties of agricultural life. But the childish simplification of the characters and situations removes all eloquence and efficacy from this generous propaganda. Statisticians will tell us if many of the subscribers of the Opéra, after having heard the "Mas," will decide to abandon their red plush fauteuils and lorgnettes and go to some far-off farm to handle the plow.

M. Cantaloube, who has given us delightful performances of popular songs, has at once been classed among the musicians who have a feeling for nature. I think this classification was a result of misunderstanding. When M. Cantaloube harmonizes or orchestrates a folklore theme, he does it with skill and charming elegance, but when he makes peasants talk or describes in his own way a corner of nature, we do not discover in him any very characteristic gifts as a landscape artist.

It is not indeed enough to give the themes to the basses, in the manner of André Bruneau, to draw a horizon. The rusticity of a melody consists in the particular color and intimate contexture, without its being possible to define it.

"The Arlésienne" of Bizet possesses, one does not know why, these mysterious qualities that I confess to not having discovered in the "Mas." M. Cantaloube's score is, however, an extremely honest work, orchestrated with much care and treated with conscience, taste and discretion. But it comes a little too much under the already overburdened category of works at once respectable and rather useless. It brings nothing to the lyric art and simply aggravates the misunderstanding that tends to exist between the authors of today and the audiences of tomorrow.

The work is interpreted with more application than brilliance by Mlle. Jane Laval, a most charming farmer's wife who should adorn the fleece of her sheep with bows of pink ribbon, in the best tradition of the Marie Antoinette style; by Hulberty, by Rambaud and by Cambon, who in himself, in his costume, walk, playing and attitudes, sums up all the arguments that can be opposed to the technique of lyrical peasantry.

The Berlin Season

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

IF WE think of the musical season now over, we are first struck by its tragic side. For although it seemed as if the so-called Bruno Walter crisis would end satisfactorily, one is sorry to say now that hopes have failed, for Bruno Walter, insisting on the ultimatum he sent to the municipal authorities, is leaving Berln opera. Optimists may hope that very soon the situation will be so changed that there will be not only scope for new activity but that Bruno Walter will have a chance of seeing his plans realized.

It may be that the optimists are right. But there are certain obstacles in the way. These are represented by the people who object to the changes in operatic life which would result from the realization of Bruno Walter's artistic convictions. There are so many personal interests concerned—artists thinking of their careers and people afraid of losing their positions—that there seems little hope. We are witnessing the tragedy of opera just where it has always been most flourishing. Perhaps it appears flourishing even today. Certainly there will be opera after Bruno Walter's resignation from his post, for first-rate Kapellmeisters are not lacking in Berlin; but what is lacking is the organizing force of a single individuality powerful enough to protect opera, at least for some decades, against the forces now arising to destroy it. That is what Walter planned and what he is prevented from realizing.

The Conductor and Music

Passing to the non-operatic part of the musical season, one's first thought is of the predominance of the conductor over music. It may be called a sort of dictatorship. There can be no doubt that what we call new music is in a state of evolution, which the musical public is not willing to witness. There are certainly young German composers, whose names have been repeatedly quoted in these columns, who promise something for the future; but the concert-going public does not care to hear things in course of evolution, they want mature compositions. They are ready to excuse the composer for not being original, and they always make allowances for lack of ideas if sonority is satisfying and if form does not present difficulties to the average hearer.

In this respect the situation is more critical for a young composer of the advance guard than it is in other countries, where faithfulness to the traditional does not exist to such a degree, simply because tradition is not so deeply rooted in the culture and the feelings of the people. This is why all the power lies i nthe hands of the conductor. He is the real master of music in Germany at a period when musical composition is in a state of evolution. The conductor can be the instrument of both good and of evil. He may only desire to enhance his own popularity by giving a more or less effective or refined reading of classical works, to which some post-romantic items may be added, or he may combine this rather tiresome activity with the ambition of making the public gradually acquainted with the present tendencies of music.

This is what Wilhelm Furtwängler does at the Philharmonic concerts. He is a conductor whom concert-goers fully trust. His influence is so strong that the subscribers of the Philharmonic concerts even tolerate works of problematic character in the hope that another section of the program will give them full satisfaction for their classical-romantic inclinations.

Even Furtwängler does not dare to go too far. When recently he gave a first performance of Variations for great orchestra by Günther Raphael, a composer 26 years of age, he enjoyed the full approval of the subscribers, for Raphael, differing from his fellow-composers, dislikes all that is problematic. He remains faithful to the Brahms-Reger type of composition and is ready to enrich the variation form by some new devices. He is inventive as regards sonority, but before all he is a convinced romanticist. So, in spite of the length of his composition, he succeeded in winning the applause of the public.

Many Concerts Given

What strikes the observer of musical life is the growing number of concerts just at a time when concert-giving is considered to be the most expensive thing in the world. Soloists from all countries have made their appearances. Conductors, who never before had had a chance of being introduced to a Berlin public because of the intrenched position of half a dozen outstanding masters of the baton, were presented to concert-goers.

The season threw a light on the state of orchestral music in Berlin. Strangely enough, we have a gathering of great conductors such as perhaps never before: Bruno Walter, Furtwängler, Klemperer, Kleiber, Blech, Zemlinsky are all at the top of their profession. On the other hand, it seems extremely difficult to raise the standard of orchestral playing relatively to the best conducting. The man who stands at the desk is very well paid, he may even be said to be overpaid, but there are great difficulties in finding first rate orchestral players, who, by the way, are far from being adequately paid. Of course the two state orchestras do all in their power to maintain the level of their art, and if sometimes they succeed this is due to the inspiration of the conductor. There is, however, little chance of attaining this aim if good material is missing.

There can be no doubt that the Philharmonic Orchestra is in the lead. It is Furtwängler's merit to have raised its capacity to the utmost degree. The other half-municipal orchestra, called the Berliner Sinfonie, a body of musicians whose fate has been subject to many changes, stands far below the level of the Philharmonic. At present, however, it promises to progress under the guidance of Dr. Ernst Kunwald, and some good performances, particularly of modern music, have been given by Vladimir Shavitch, who for part of the season took over the leadership of this orchestra.

Covent Garden Season Opens

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

THE Covent Garden opera season, which made so brilliant a start on April 22, will follow closely the lines that have gradually become crystallized under the ægis of successive syndicates during the post-war period. That is to say, it will last for 10 weeks, and it will be divided into halves, each as it were a season in itself, the first German, the second mainly Italian, and both with a modest leavening of native singers in the humbler rôles, to help justify the claim of "international" put forward by the management.

A beginning had to be made a week earlier than last year on account of the important opera festival that will shortly be held in Berlin. Bruno Walter and several of his leading artists who are now here will be required to complete their engagements and return home in time for the more formidable tasks that await them there. When they have departed Wagner and Strauss will cease from troubling, and Verdi, Puccini and Bellini (i. e., "Norma" for Rosa Ponselle), not to mention Moussorgsky ("Boris" for M. Chaliapin), will come into their own. Later on, in June, we shall be having, mirabile dictu, an English novelty in the shape of a one-act opera on the subject of "Judith," composed by Eugene Goossens to a libretto written by Arnold Bennett. That event, it is hardly necessary to add, will be awaited with the liveliest anticipation.

"Der Rosenkavalier," now the most popular light opera in the German repertory, was on the whole excellently performed on the opening night, and, in the absence of the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary headed a representative audience. Although the "Rosenkavalier" was not given here last year, the present cast was for the greater part a familiar one, the only important exception being a new Sophie in the person of Gitta Alpar, a Hungarian coloratura soprano from the Berlin Staatsoper. On the whole she emerged fairly well from the ordeal of comparisons with Elisabeth Schumann, although endowed with a less beautiful voice and, as one thought on first hearing, fewer gifts of vocal resource and charm. In other words, Miss Alpar presented Faninal's impressionable daughter from a point of view of her own—the not unattractive one of a rather superior soubrette who is sophisticated enough to be equal to a difficult occasion. This may or may not have been in harmony with tradition, but it undoubtedly helped to excuse a doll-like pink and silver costume. The newcomer's singing was in a musical sense adequate. Only in the head register, or when slightly forcing the breath-pressure to gain extra power, did her tone betray a slightly unsympathetic quality. On the other hand, her acting left nothing to be desired; it was clever, vivacious and enhanced in effect by telling facial expression.

The Marschallin of Lotte Lehmann gains rather than loses from the impress of a growing maturity. Her voice remains fresh, her art impeccable. Delia Reinhardt also sang well as Octavian and acted with an added measure of impulse and freedom. No finer delineation of Baron Ochs than Richard Mayr's is likely to be seen or heard. Another Richard in the field—Strauss, to wit—has justly described it as "his perfect ideal of the part." The crowd of minor characters, all in competent hands, afforded these principals the support essential for a strong and satisfactory ensemble, the general finish of which was the more surprising because Bruno Walter had been in London only a few days and had had time for no more than two complete rehearsals.

During the opening fortnight repetitions of "Rosenkavalier" were interspersed among Wagner music-dramas and a notable revival of "Lohengrin," done on the third night of the season. The repertory included a complete cycle (the first of two) of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," with "Tristan and Isolde." This meant, of course, capacity houses.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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3. When he is silent.
4. English.
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THE HOME FORUM

Revisiting One of Nature's Miniatures

I HAVE just come here, and all alone. I am overflowing with delight in the exquisite beauty of the place. I must share my feelings with somebody. The place in question is Lyme Regis, where a little old town of some two thousand inhabitants crowds its irregular buildings into a narrow cleft of the lias cliffs only a mile or two east of the boundary which divides "Dorset dear" from her bigger and better-known sister country "glorious Devon." Truly an insignificant little place to make a song about! Well, size is not everything, as any pilgrim to Grasmere or to Craigenputtock would tell us.

Lyme Regis, however, has no Wordsworth or Carlyle to draw pilgrims from afar. Its principal literary association is with Jane Austen, who was fond of staying here: but though the Janeites are a numerous and widespread confraternity who idolize their queen, that cool and ironical observer of a small segment of humanity has never stirred "the great heart of the people" sufficiently to bring them flocking to the scenes of her novels. Readers of "Persuasion" doubtless look out for the Cobb on their first visit to Lyme Regis with a kind of whimsical curiosity. It is a guidebook anecdote that when Tennyson visited Lyme and some friends were for pointing out to him the place where the Duke of Monmouth landed,—"Don't talk to me of the Duke of Monmouth," he cried: "show me the exact spot where Louisa Musgrave fell!" But, after all, the cult of Jane Austen exists in certain very well-defined circles, and few make a Mecca of Lyme Regis.

The town has the same sort of historical interest as so many little old towns on the creeks and inlets of the English coast. There are hundreds of them, each with its tough and sturdy little fiber of English history going back to the days when Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans forced their way into the island. And from the time when this amalgam of races had settled down into the English nation, these little coastal towns played an indispensable and no small part in preserving

> This fortress built by nature for herself
> Against infection and the hand of war,
> This happy breed of men, this little world,
> This precious stone set in the silver sea,

until the days of steam and iron and the concentration of trade and shipping in the great ports. What an aroma haunts the very names of these towns, which bred the fishermen and the seafarers who manned English ships, whether for trade, discovery, or war! To go no further than along this Channel coast which I see spreading away on either hand till it loses itself in the soft haze of this spring afternoon; yonder, eastward, go Charmouth and Bridport, Weymouth and Lulworth, Poole and Christchurch and Lymington till you come to Southampton Water; and westward Beer and Budleigh, Topsham and Teignmouth, Brixham and Dartmouth and Salcombe carry you on to Plymouth, the name of all others most fraught with memories of England's maritime adventures.

Among all these Lyme has its own story going back to the eighth century, when the dwellers at the mouth of the tumbling little Lym supplied salt to the important Abbey of Sherborne, thirty miles inland. It became Lyme Regis when Edward I made it a Royal Borough in 1272 on account of its importance as a port. It had its full share of fighting. Though it only sent two ships to fight the Armada in the neighboring waters of Torbay, its shipping is actually recorded in Elizabeth's reign as equal to one-sixth of that of London—at least, so the guidebooks say, though I find it difficult to believe. In the Civil War it took the side of the Parliament and earned substantial gratitude as well as glory by standing a fierce siege. The Parliament voted the town two thousand pounds and a supply of boots and shoes, which may well have been needed by the men and women who had been scrambling about those precarious cliffs and combes to repel the assault; for if you do not wear out your boots on the hard rock, you may well leave them stuck in the "blue slipper" or lias clay!

But, though I have been led into presenting my favorite to you with this lengthy introduction to vouch for her respectable past, it is not the charms of her history which are so endearing to me as those of her present and perennial loveliness. Everyone has his pet places, his favorite views, often associated with some tender memory or some happy discovery.

> What's Yarrow but a river bare
> That glides the dark hills under?
> There are a thousand such elsewhere
> As worthy of your wonder.

Yes, I know it, and am glad to think that there are enough scenes of grandeur and beauty in the world to supply all tastes; but in hardly any of them should I feel so sure that my delight was evoked by purity of form and coloring as I do when I stand either on the Cobb or in the middle of the little sea front which joins it to the town. The Cobb and the broken, wooded cliffs of the landship make a charming picture, enhanced by the two tall chimneys of the abandoned cement works, fortunately quite shut off from any general view.

But I should not invite you to Lyme Regis for this, but for the eastward view. In the foreground, the sea on your right, not Byron's "dark blue ocean," but Shakespeare's "silver sea"; for the most characteristic hues of all this scene are those of pearls, a shimmering silver and pale gold. On your left the steep wooded cliff with houses perched here and there and a narrow row of them along the front, leading on to the middle distance where the town is bunched in its cleft above the tiny harbor. The gray church tower is the most distinctive building. Gray is the prevalent tone, but warmed with brown and yellow and a little red. Behind the town as you look eastward another wooded hill melts into the gracious curve of grass-topped cliffs which stretch away into the haze that sometimes hides and then again reveals the famous limestone peninsula called the Isle of Portland. Both the sky line of these cliffs and their curve along the shore are singularly satisfying to the sense of form; but it is the exquisite coloring which gives the final touch.

The name of Golden Cap, the crown of all this line, tells its own tale: but yellows, greens and grays pervade the whole scene with ever-melting, never-jarring, harmony. Above is the soft blue sky of afternoon half-veiled with lightest haze; below, the cooler greeny blue of the sea, shot with long threads of gold and silver sheen and sparkling with the dancing ripple of unbroken waves. I have tried to describe what I see, but have failed: it is inexpressible. I only know that every time I revisit Lyme this quintessence of universal beauty in miniature is almost more than I can bear; and yet I can scarcely tear myself away from the sight of it when the fading light and the cold air of the spring evening remind me of my frugal supper waiting for me in my lamp-lit lodging up a crazy old staircase in the cliff. N. S.

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Near Pathways

So forever at home, in the very heart of change itself, you wander at will among things gentle and familiar, whose charm is best sought in near pathways at your feet. Neither horse nor motor can climb the old rail fences, the old stone walls that you must climb to find these haunts of ancient peace. The wood-path, flecked with moss, the shadow of the leaves on the slender trail; the worn way across the old pasture, fern-beset, among the lichen-covered stones — following such paths, while the wood thrush is calling, calling, and the mellow notes float across the perfect afternoon, you find your way back to quiet moments. Or you skirt the meadow in later afternoon, when the shadows creep farther and farther over the grass which grows cool about your feet as evening comes. It may be that a bobolink sings not far away, or a red-winged blackbird gives the soft home call from a bough above the marsh grasses. . . . Swallows circle overhead where film of cloud, invisible before, turns delicate rose, trailing over half the heavens, and the moment brings a perception of perfect oneness with nature, a profound sense of being at home. You snuggle down and tuck the horizon in about you, with all its soft clouds, and rest sweetly, if but through the sight of the eyes, in the hollow of the encompassing hills.—MARGARET SHERWOOD, in "Familiar Ways."

Twilight Way

I am coming home down a clear silver path in the gray of the twilight;
In the twilight, oh slowly, so slowly, for now the air is still since the sun has gone down.
The park lights are great fruity globules of magic, enhancing the silver
Of maples and mist that veil and enshroud the sky's fading glamorous yellow:
And up through the hide and go seek of the dusk, and its cover of silence
A layer of cool silver notes faintly bubble and trill, then echo away in the tangle of branches.

ERICA SELFRIDGE.

Objects Are Rhythm Formed

"SUGAR Loaf Mountain" presents one of the snow-bearing peaks of the San Bernardino Mountain range. It towers above Big Bear Lake, one of the vacation spots for the territory about Los Angeles. It is forty miles from San Bernardino and has an elevation of six thousand seven hundred and fifty feet. Sugar Loaf mountain has an elevation of nine thousand eight hundred and forty-two feet.

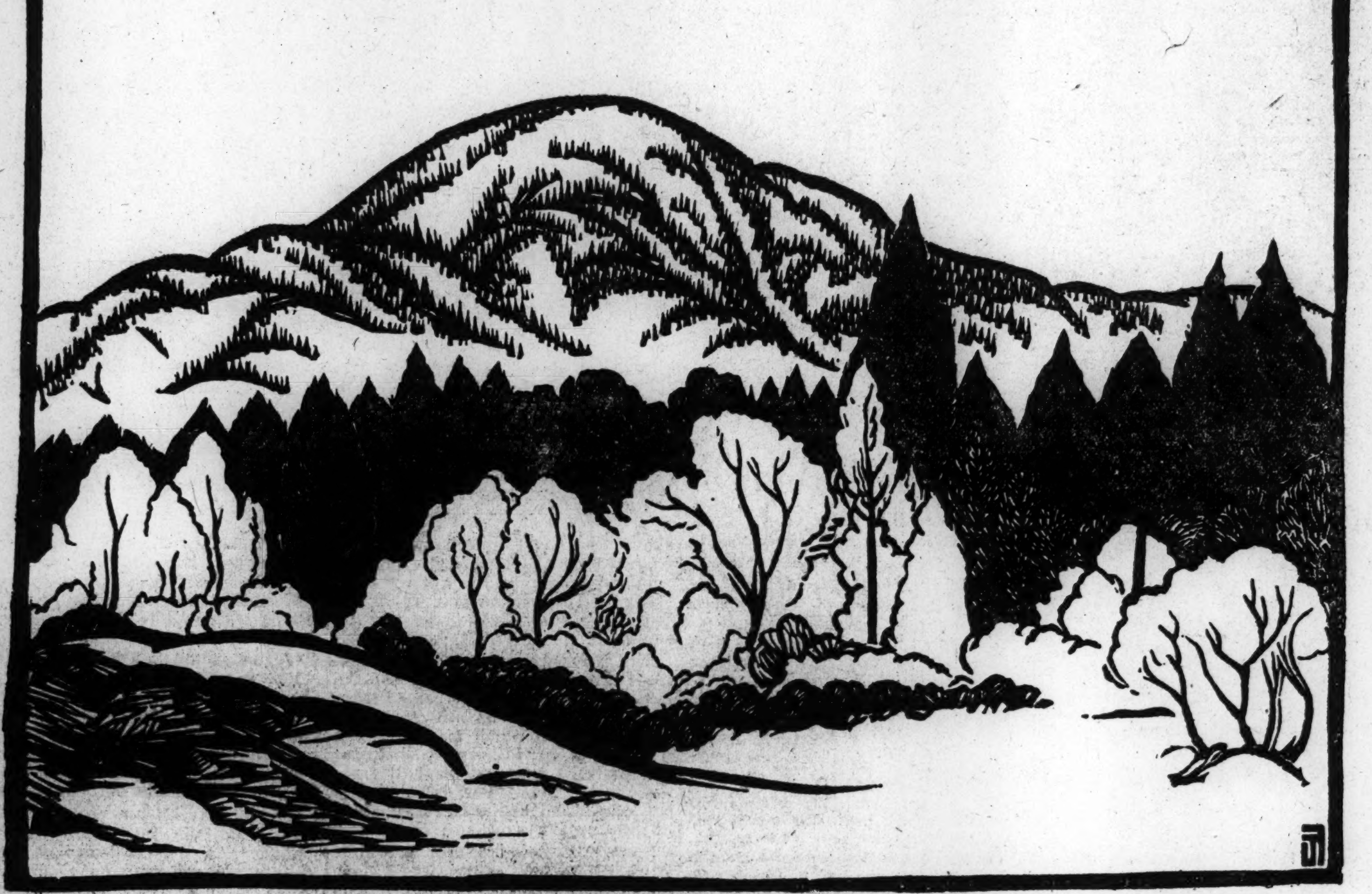
This print belongs to the middle period of Mr. Geritz's activity as print maker—and is the first of the prints in which he consciously realized the rhythmic content of nature. Here he presents a free rhythmic play of light foliage against the dark pine patterns and these again in turn play against the rhythmic curvature of the mountain, all in clear and direct presentation. Objects are not so much form as they are rhythm formed, according to Mr. Geritz. And this holds true, he asserts, whether the object be a mountain, trees or faces: each has its definite, individual rhythm.

Starting out to be a portrait painter Mr. Geritz experimented with linoleum blocks during his vacation in 1921, and captivated by the direct simplicity and versatility of the medium, has been active in it ever since, both with black and white and color blocks. His "Craters, Mono Lake," a rhythmically vibrant print, was chosen by Rockwell Kent for the Fifty Prints of 1927.

Baltimore Oriole

A flash of color!
Had Aurora forgotten
To withdraw this band
Of orange ribbon
And left it whirling
Through the air?
Or is it a leaping flame
That now boldly darts
From the topmost branch
Of yonder elm?
But hush!
Clear as tinkling crystal
A sweet mellow whistle
Splinters through
The mystery,
Announcing that
May is here!

ROSE SAFFRON.



Sugar Loaf Mountain. From a Linoleum Wood Block Print by Franz Geritz.

Reginald De Koven's Bostonians

The long journey back to America was accomplished with as little delay as possible. My husband, on returning to Chicago, continued for one winter more to fill his secretarial post with my father's Texas company. For that winter only we occupied our own house in Chicago. With the preference I have always had for sixteenth-century English architecture it was built with some originality on a twenty-foot lot, with the entrance floor designed as a high-ceilinged hall, with a deep fireplace, and an imitation tapestry. This was all we could afford in those days, but the window on the street had diamond-paned heraldic glass, and in the paneled dining room with steps leading up from the hall, portraits were set, and the wall with the door opening on the landing was also glazed and illuminated. On the second floor was a library, also paneled, and a blue-and-pink French drawing room. Here, to this house at 25 Bellevue Place, we began to invite the various actors and actresses who played in Chicago, such as the Kendals, Wilson Barrett, and Francis Wilson. "Don Quixote" was the first of my husband's operas to be performed by that famous Boston company, first called "The Boston Ideals," and afterward "The Bostonians." This company was composed of a number of church-choir singers who first produced such simple lyric operas as "Martha," "Fatinitza," and "The Bohemian Girl." Barnaby was the comedian, Eugene Cowles the bass, McDonald the baritone and his wife the soprano, Jessie Bartlett Davis the contralto, Frothingham also a comedian, and Tom Karl the tenor. They were all stars in their several ways, the company most harmonious, and it was indeed fortunate that my husband, in writing "Robin Hood" to suit them, had such excellent actors and singers to fill every part.

Their existence as a company was uniquely long and successful in the history of America, and their memory is a very happy one to all who heard them and to all the writers and composers who were fortunate enough to intrust their works to their able performance. "Don Quixote" was moderately successful, as the music my husband had written in Vienna was beautifully tuneful and showed his new and from that time excellent command of the orchestra. But the libretto hardly realized the possibilities of the subject, and it remained for the next work of Reginald de Koven and Harry Smith to afford the company their best opportunity of success and to demonstrate their own combined talents. This opera—"Robin Hood"—was composed during the winter of 1888-89, in exactly three months. It was produced in the spring in Chicago, for a trial season of only two weeks; the production, a very provisional one, made up of old costumes and scenery, cost exactly $150. But as I found my way, in utmost excitement, through the cellar of the theater, up to the wings after the performance, to find my husband, I was sure that it was not only a success, but a very brilliant and decisive "hit." . . .

Like a little boy whistling in the morning is this "Robin Hood" music. The crest of the wave—the best and most youthfully spontaneous expression of my husband's talent it undoubtedly is—and it has always been so considered. In the forty-one productions which succeeded this opera he wrote music quite as melodic, and often more mature, but for freshness and gayety, and for uninterrupted flow of happy inspiration, "Robin Hood" is unquestionably pre-eminent. The libretto also has always been thought the best his collaborator ever wrote. Harry Smith had a far finer literary quality than has been assigned to him. Deeply read in English literature, as his present occupation of magazine writer and bookseller of rare editions proves him to be, his lyrics were often of a very charming and distinguished character, and often failed of due appreciation on account of the "comic medium" in which they were embodied. The theme of "Robin Hood" was very sympathetic to his fancy, and the careful adaptation of the rôles to the members of the excellent company who were to perform them produced an even superiority, in each and every case. Barnaby's Sheriff of Nottingham, a rôle he performed for over twenty years, will be remembered as the perfection of light and not over-emphasized comedy. McDonald as Scarlett, was the ideal of a handsome highwayman, with his six feet of manhood, clad in his brown boots and green jerkin, and his singing . . . a model of ringing baritone. And Jessie Davis, as she stood beside him, also in brown boots and green jerkin, how boldly lovely she was, and what a couple they made against the green forest! Her singing of "Oh, Promise Me," which was introduced into the score of the opera, was famous for many years, and quite properly. Her voice was a truly splendid contralto, never so thrilling as in this song which she took an octave lower than it was written. She so loved it that she almost persuaded herself that she had written it herself. . . . Then there was Eugene Cowles, the bass, whose rendering of the Armorer's Song was quite as remarkable and as long remembered.—From "A Musician And His Wife," by MRS. REGINALD DE KOVEN.

The Queen Leaves Oxford

28th September (1592).

About ten in the forenoon the Queen sending for the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Houses made them a speech in Latin in which she thanked them for their entertainment; but in the middle of her oration casting her eye aside and seeing the Lord Treasurer standing for want of a stool, she called in all haste for a stool for him, and would not proceed in her speech till she saw he was provided with one. Then she fell to it again as if there had been no interruption, whereupon one, who might be so bold with her, afterwards told her that she did it of purpose to show that she could interrupt her speech and not be put out although the Bishop of Hereford durst not do so for a less matter the day before. Shortly afterward, above eleven in the forenoon, the Queen and her train left the University, and heard, lastly, a long tedious oration made by the Junior Proctor of the University, at the very edge of their boundaries near Shotover.—From "An Elizabethan Journal," by G. B. HARRISON.

Volharding in het Verkrijgen van Gezondheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

GEZONDHEID is in de eerste plaats eene geestelijke eigenschap. Haar te verkrijgen is voor een ieder evenzeer mogelijk als de kennis van wiskunde, iedereen kan wiskunde ten allen tijde gebruiken; en met gezondheid is het evenzoo gesteld.

De eerste stap om ware gezondheid te verkrijgen, is te begrijpen, dat gezondheid eene juiste mentale toestand is, en ziekte een staat van valsch geloof. Ook dit kan door de wiskunde verduidelijkt worden. Wiskunde heeft altijd bestaan, doch hare wetten en regels moesten gezien en begrepen en toegepast worden om haar nut vast te stellen. Iemand weet, dat hij juiste uitkomsten van wiskundige vraagstukken verkrijgen kan, indien hij erin volhardt de regels te leeren en te gehoorzamen. Op gelijke wijze verkrijgt iemand het ware besef van gezondheid naarmate hij de goddelijke wetten van Waarheid en Leven begrijpt en vervult.

Het woord „wet" komt gedurig in den Bijbel voor, en toont aan dat Gods schepping bestuurd wordt door een wet, de wet van Leven en Waarheid en Liefde. De werkelijke mensch wordt immer bestuurd door Gods wet; daarom brengt hij volmaakte harmonie tot uiting. Hij kan evenmin ontkomen aan hetgeen waar is, als een cijfer aan het bestuur van de wiskundige wet.

Op vele wijzen verduidelijkt de wetenschap der wiskunde het wetenschappelijk Christendom. In de wiskunde werkt men met ideeën. Als men het ware begrip van gezondheid tracht te gewinnen, gebruikt men geestelijke ideeën, goddelijke eigenschappen, zooals intelligentie, oplettendheid, eerlijkheid, wijsheid, liefde, geduld, rechtvaardigheid en moed. Volharding is ook eene gewichtige eigenschap. Evenals volharding van belang is bij het oplossen van een wiskundig vraagstuk, zoo is zij ook noodig om ware gezondheid te grondvesten. Christus Jezus vermaande zijne volgelingen, te volharden tot vrijheid, toen hij sprak: „Indien gijlieden in mijn woord blijft, zoo zijt gij waarlijk mijne discipelen, en zult de waarheid verstaan, en de waarheid zal u vrijmaken."

Eéne beteekenis van het werkwoord „volharden" is: „zijn plan volhouden ten spijt van tegengestelde invloeden, tegenwerking of ontmoediging." Indien ziekte tegenwoordig schijnt te wezen, en iemand zich voorneemt zich ervan vrij te maken, kan hij zich met volmaakte verzekerdheid tot den Bijbel wenden, om te leeren wat Gods wet is en hoe die te gehoorzamen door goddelijke eigenschappen tot uiting te brengen; en zoodoende kan hij den waren zin van gezondheid verkrijgen. Dit begrijpen kan bereikt worden door Christian Science, die den Bijbel geestelijk uitlegt en Gods wet zoo duidelijk verklaart, dat iemand door studie en praktijk de waarheid kan verstaan en in toepassing brengen. Dat het woord „sleutel" op zijne plaats is in den titel van het Christian Science leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift) door Mary Baker Eddy, wordt aangetoond door de talrijke genezingen in Christian Science, welke de waarheid bewijzen van de verklaring voorkomend op bladzijde 171 van dit boek: „Door het geestelijke tegengestelde te ontwaren van stoffelijkheid, namelijk den weg door Christus, Waarheid, zal de mensch met den sleutel der goddelijke Wetenschap de poorten van het Paradijs heropenen, die menschelijk waangeloof gesloten heeft, en zal hij bevinden, dat hij niet gevallen is, doch rechtschapen, rein en vrij."

Vele genezingen worden vlug verkregen; doch wanneer de waarheid nog niet voldoende begrepen is om de dwaling te ont-dekken en het geestelijke tegengestelde in toepassing te brengen, dan kan de genezing somtijds vertraagd worden. Doch de juiste oplossing is mogelijk en volharding is eene wondervolle hulp om den toestand meester te worden. Ter verduidelijking: iemand die Christian Science bestudeert, werd oogenblikkelijk genezen van eene zoogenaamde ongeneeselijke ziekte, doch op andere punten had zij nog vaak met lijden te kampen. Dit bracht haar ertoe hare gedachten nauwkeuriger te bewaken. Zij zag spoedig in dat het lijden voorafgegaan werd door een gevoel van prikkelbaarheid. Toen verdraagzaamheid jegens anderen en ten opzichte van omstandigheden bereikt was, werd eene meer opgewekte mentale houding bewaard en verdween de bewuste kwaal.

Ziekte wordt niet altijd door zondige gedachten veroorzaakt; somtijds kan vrees ziekte veroorzaken of bestendigen. In zulke gevallen is volharding noodig om trouw te zijn aan Gods goedheid en te weten, dat Zijne wet gezondheid bestendigt. In Science and Health (blz. 380, 381) wijst Mrs. Eddy op onze goddelijke rechten, waar zij zegt: „Iedere wet van de stof of het lichaam, waarvan verondersteld wordt, dat zij den mensch bestuurt, wordt van nul en geener waarde gemaakt door de wet van Leven, God. Onwetend omtrent onze door God gegeven rechten, onderwerpen wij ons aan onrechtvaardige geboden, en eenzijdige beïnvloeding door opvoeding dringt ons deze slavernij op. Wees niet williger de waanvoorstelling te dulden dat gij ziek zoudt wezen of dat eenige krankheid bezig zou zijn zich in het lichaam te ontwikkelen, dan u over te geven aan eene zondige verzoeking op grond dat zonde hare noodzakelijkheid heeft."

Door geestelijk begrijpen kan een ieder leeren alle waangeloof dat tot ziekte leidt, te onderscheiden en te vernietigen. Alle vormen van stoffelijkheid, zooals babbelzucht, kwaadspreken, luiheid, oneerlijkheid en onrechtvaardigheid moeten vervangen worden door het ware begrijpen van wat de mensch als kind van God vermag en door gerechtige daden. Evenals iemand moet volharden in het nauwkeurig toepassen van de noodzakelijke regels in een wiskundig vraagstuk om tot het juiste resultaat te komen, zoo moet iemand volharden in het streven, zijn denken te zuiveren om geestelijke harmonie te bewaren. Hiernaar strevend, wordt iemand bewust bestuurd door Gods wet, de wet van Leven, Waarheid en Liefde, en gezondheid is hiervan het gevolg.

Perseverance in Obtaining Health

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEALTH is primarily a spiritual condition. It is as free for all to obtain as is the knowledge of mathematics. Everyone may use mathematics at all times. Health is equally free.

The first step toward obtaining true health is to understand that health is a right mental condition, and that disease is a state of false belief. This also may be illustrated by mathematics. Mathematics has always existed; but its laws and rules had to be discerned, understood, and applied in order to establish its utility. One knows that he can obtain correct answers to mathematical problems if he perseveres in learning the rules and in obeying them. Similarly, one gains the true sense of health proportionately as one understands and fulfills the divine laws of Truth and Life.

The word "law" occurs frequently in the Bible, showing that God's creation is governed by law, the law of Life and Truth and Love. The real man is always governed by God's law; therefore he expresses perfect harmony. He cannot escape from what is true any more than a digit can escape from government by mathematical law.

In many ways the science of mathematics illustrates scientific Christianity. In mathematics one works with ideas. When one endeavors to gain the true concept of health, he uses spiritual ideas, divine qualities, such as intelligence, attention, honesty, wisdom, love, patience, justice, and courage. Perseverance is also an important quality. As perseverance is essential in the solution of a mathematical problem, so it is needed to establish true health. Christ Jesus admonished his followers to persevere unto freedom when he said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

One meaning of the verb "persevere" is "to maintain a purpose in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement." If disease seems to be present and one purposes to free himself from it, he can turn with perfect assurance to the Bible, in order to learn what God's law is and how to obey it through expressing divine qualities; and thus he may obtain the true sense of health. This understanding is made available through Christian Science, which interprets the Bible spiritually, and explains God's law so clearly that through study and practice one may understand and apply the truth. That the word "key" is appropriately used in the title of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is shown by the numerous healings in Christian Science which prove the truth of the statement on page 171 of this book, "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free."

Many healings are obtained quickly; but when the truth is not yet sufficiently understood to detect the error and to apply "the spiritual opposite," healing may sometimes be protracted. But the right solution is possible, and perseverance is a wonderful aid in mastering the situation. To illustrate: a student of Christian Science was immediately healed of a so-called incurable disease; but in other ways frequent suffering was experienced. This caused the student to watch her thoughts more closely. She soon realized that the suffering was preceded by a sense of irritability. As tolerance toward others and with regard to circumstances was gained, a more genial mental poise was maintained and the ailment in question disappeared.

Disease is not always caused by sinful thoughts; sometimes fear may cause or perpetuate disease. In such cases, perseverance is needed in order to be loyal to God's goodness, and to know that His law maintains health. In Science and Health (pp. 380, 381) Mrs. Eddy points to our divine rights where she says: "Every law of matter or the body, supposed to govern man, is rendered null and void by the law of Life, God. Ignorant of our God-given rights, we submit to unjust decrees, and the bias of education enforces this slavery. Be no more willing to suffer the illusion that you are sick or that some disease is developing in the system, than you are to yield to a sinful temptation on the ground that sin has its necessities."

Through spiritual understanding everyone may learn to detect and to destroy all beliefs which tend to disease. All forms of materiality, such as gossip, slander, laziness, dishonesty, and injustice should be replaced by the true understanding of man's capabilities as the child of God, and by righteous actions. As one needs to persevere in accurately using the necessary rules in a mathematical problem in order to get the correct result, so must one persevere in the effort to purify his thinking in order to maintain spiritual harmony. Striving to do this, one is consciously governed by God's law, the law of Life, Truth, and Love; and health ensues.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Kite

At last the wind had caught his kite,
And tossed it up into the light;
And, on its dazzling wings of white,
His heart soared into highest heaven:

And, even now, a man, his eye
Catching a white speck in the sky,
His heart again goes soaring high
As when he was a lad of seven.

—WILFRED GIBSON, in "The Golden Room and Other Poems."

Alassio

Alassio is the little town on the shore. Backed by steepness, it lies, like a little white lamb, between the protecting hills and the caressing sea, that seem to croon a lullaby. The sea is burnished, shining in the sun that loves to play hide-and-seek in the tiny dancing ripples, and find itself again in the baby waves, breaking on the beach. Sometimes, even in this place of quiet, the waves can be grown-up, and "champ and chafe and toss in the spray." There is a tale of a storm which blew between here and Laigueglia, near by, which might have changed the face of history—but it could not. A boat was seen to be in difficulties, tossed and driven. Regardless of the risk, four men put out from Laigueglia, and brought safely home a father and his young son. That son was Garibaldi. Long, long after when the unknown boy became a famous man, at the age of seventy-three, he returned one winter to Alassio. Desirous of seeing and rewarding those who had saved him, he drove to Laigueglia, and sought them out. But one remained; and tears of pride and joy fell from his eyes as Garibaldi embraced and thanked his preserver. That is Alassio's story of the sea.

Of the hills, sweet with flowers in the spring, another tale is told, as simple as the hills always are. It is of the shepherds and their lambs, which they tell of Christmas Eve, when the shepherds come to the old church, to pray for a blessing on their flocks. At the time of midnight, in a great silence, the door softly opens and the shepherd enters bearing a white lamb. He leaves it to be blessed, and then quietly goes out to the hills again.

> "What shall I give him,
> Poor as I am?
> If I were a shepherd
> I would give a lamb;
> If I were a rich man
> I would do my part—
> Yet, what can I give him?
> Give my heart."

That is Alassio, cradled between the calm mountains and the shining sea.

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AND
HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Legal Points You May Wish to Know in Building Your House

I

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IT HAS often been remarked that not until one has had the experience of building his first house is he prepared to build one exactly as he wants it. Whether this is true or not, obtaining proper advice and enlightenment on the numerous legal points involved in home building will greatly help in making the first attempt in building a pleasant one.

Having to pay contractors' bills twice, and discovering too late that another's building encroaches on the property purchased, or failing to get a clear title from the start—these are a few of the problems easily avoided if the owner is safeguarded and well informed on the legal aspects.

It is wise to make sure that the lot being paid for is the actual one in question, that it is exactly as represented on paper, that no adjoining buildings extend beyond the lot lines, that the buildings, if there are any, are located as represented within the lot lines. Occasionally it is found when beginning to build, especially on narrow city lots, that a neighbor has encroached on land not belonging to him. All these questions can be settled satisfactorily by a land survey which any competent surveyor can make. The cost of such a survey in most localities should be less than $25 and is often given by the seller of the property.

The next question is the getting of a clear title to the property. It is always necessary to investigate the seller's right to dispose of the property, and to find out whether or not he unquestionably does own what he is selling.

In different localities different methods are employed to ascertain these facts. Usually the buyer should employ an attorney to examine the abstract of the property. This abstract amounts to a legal history of the property—all the transactions which it has undergone, the deals which may in any way affect the real estate. From examination of it the attorney will submit a report or legal opinion, as to who, according to the abstract, is the owner of the property and whether there are any mortgages or liens, etc.

A quite modern development is title guarantee by private companies which issue title insurance, at considerable extra expense as a rule. In some states and counties there is a registrar of titles who issues certificates of title. Any one of these methods is reasonably safe, authorities explain, and should be employed to make sure that the title is clear.

In regard to the contract—and seldom should a deal be closed without a contract—it is considered advisable to employ an attorney familiar with real estate work to prepare or at least approve the contract. It should include all the important points of understanding between the buyer and seller, such as identifying the property and the parties, the price to be paid, the mortgages, liens or defects in the title which the buyer agrees to accept, evidence of the ownership of the property, manner of payment to be made, and all special agreements between buyer and seller.

Recording the deed is necessary. Substantial losses have been incurred by purchasers through their failure to do this. Therefore, when the purchase price is paid and the deed to the property delivered to the buyer, it should be recorded at once. In most cases the recording is done at the county courthouse.

Usually the seller retains the title to the property where he has not been paid the full purchase price. The theory is that he is entitled to retain ownership to protect himself for the balance due. But the contract for the purchase of the property should be recorded too. This legal step serves as a notice to the public of the buyer's interest in the real estate.

[Part II will follow next Saturday].

Vines Soften Harsh Lines, Also Give Shade on New Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Pa.

LIKE a garden, a house must be vine-clad if it is to afford any real comfort, and not only fit in but rather add to the beauty of the landscape. The garden may have gay borders outlining smooth grass plots, shrubbery for its background, tall pines with their soft cool shadows, but if it does not have vines to ramble over pergolas and trellises, it is not complete.

Vines are especially necessary in the new garden where there is a certain lack of permanency which in time disappears. The most unrestful feature of such a garden is its total lack of shade. It takes years to grow trees, so every owner should plant a few vines to add to the foliage, and fill in the vacant stretches while waiting for trees to develop.

Country estates are not the only homes that are in need of vines. The harsh lines of much of the city architecture can be softened by a vine or two. Many porches would be almost useless during the day and evening were it not for the vines.

Besides the eelment of privacy, they afford protection from the hot rays of the summer sun, and at night afford the same protection from the glare of near-by street lights.

Of course, planting of vines may be overdone. It would be a mistake to cover a pleasing doorway with a Kudzu vine or with a Moonflower. To have the proper effect care must be taken in suiting the vine to the location. When decorating the front of a house, plant some climbers which will afford the desired shade, and which will be decorative, graceful and colorful. In using supports suit the location with the style of trellis. A fan-shaped trellis does not look well in the center of a lawn. Always keep such a support to the side of the lawn or against the boundary wall. It should be remembered that vines that are not quite hardy should not be planted in prominent locations.

For a Small Garden

When selecting vines for a small garden there are several things to take into consideration. First, the vine must be beautiful throughout the season. In a large garden should a vine go into "sear leaf" it would probably not be noticed; in a small garden it would always be visible. Flowering vines may be very effective when viewed from a distance, but in a small garden where there are no long vistas this same flowering vine may be unsightly. Every garden must be a law into itself.

In choosing a vine for the shady side of a house always select one of the evergreen varieties. Generally speaking flowering vines do not thrive in shade: on the other hand evergreen varieties, being shade lovers, resent a sunny situation. The following list may be practical for the amateur gardener. These vines are old friends, tried and true. They are especially fine for planting in cities where growing conditions are not all that may be desired.

For a place where there is an abundance of sun and some good soil Climbing Roses, morning-glories, kudzu (Japanese), Virginia creeper, Dutchman's pipe, wistaria and honeysuckle will all do well. In places where there is good soil but little or no sun Japanese Ivy, English Ivy, Cinnamon Vine, Dutchman's Pipe and Honeysuckle will not only grow but flourish.

Tried and True

Among all the vines that are grown there is no vine more useful than the Clematis Paniculata. This vine is a native of Japan. It bears numerous panicles of white, sweet scented flowers in September. These are followed with the daintiest of seeds each of which bear long white tails. The foliage of this vine is also very decorative. To be at its best this vine must be a mass of foliage from top to root. To get such an effect the top growth must be trained toward the base. The best way to accomplish this is to take a few branches midway between the root and the top of the vine and bend them down toward the ground. To keep them growing downward it is often necessary to tie them to the mid stem close to the root.

Clematis Paniculata while demanding sun will do well in partial shade. It does best in a well drained, light soil. Should the soil be heavy, incorporate some leaf mold or sand. From time to time this can be further improved by applications of well rotted manure. Clematis dislikes limited rootspace, and shows its resentment in developing small flowers.

When planting Clematis the boll of earth about the roots must be two and one-half inches below the surface of the soil. When planting always spread the roots out horizontally. Being a rampant grower Clematis requires a great deal of water. This is especially so during hot, dry spells.

There is no vine that adds so much beauty to the autumn landscape as does the American Bittersweet or Celastrus. The fruit, which is really a capsule and not a berry, bursts with the first touch of frost, and opening, thrusts forward the bright crimson arils which inclose the seeds. These seeds do not only lend a touch of color to our gardens but afford food for our feathered guests. This vine is a rambling grower rather than a tall one. However, with care it can be induced to reach quite a height, if afforded the proper support. It is at its best when rambling over an old stone wall, or as a cover plant for a steep incline where there is difficulty in getting other plants to grow. This vine may be propagated by cuttings. It can also be grown from seeds, although most authorities agree that it does better when started from cuttings.

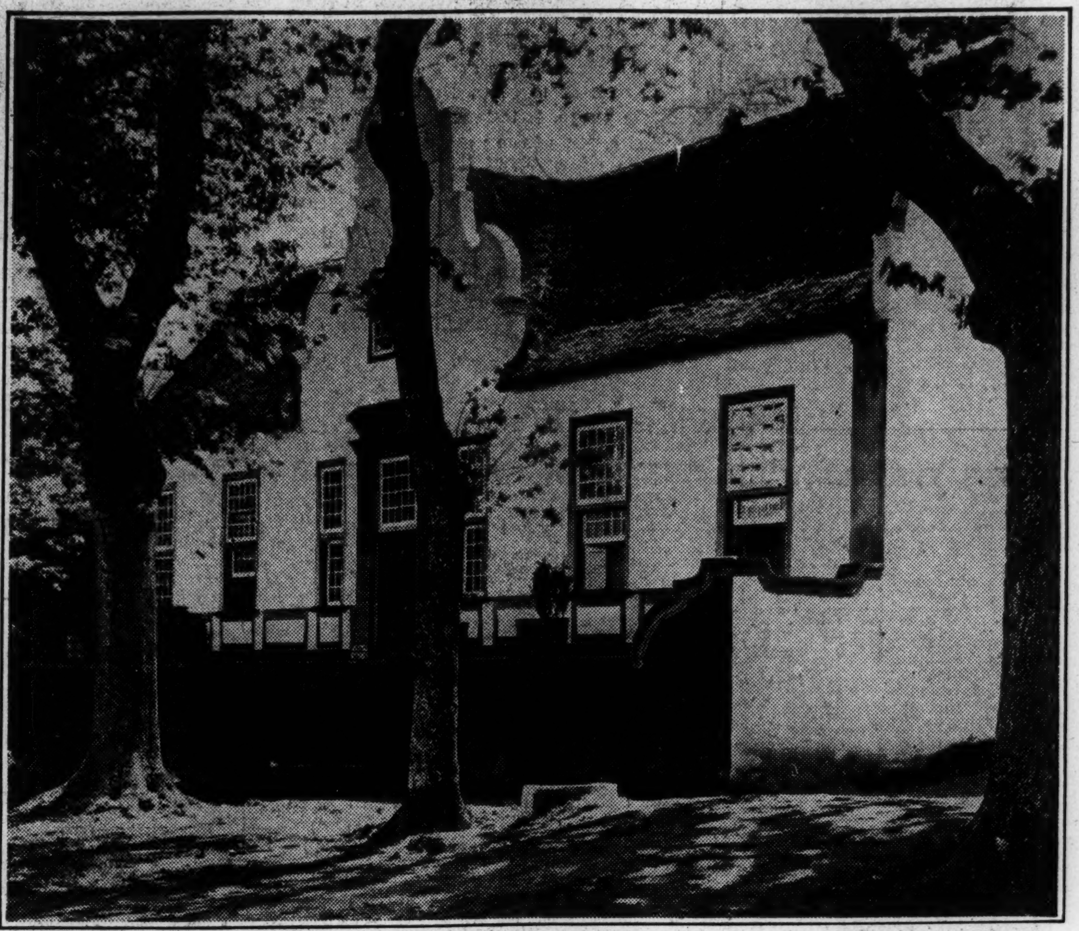
Lavender Cascade

The wistaria is the most beautiful of all vines when in flower. The delicate color and fragrance of its blossoms are irresistible. This vine requires a well drained soil, plenty of moisture while in flower, and a great deal of sun. Sometimes a plant is 15 years old before it produces any flowers. The wistaria blooms from short spurs. Root pruning is the method to follow in order to induce early flowering. Always cut back the top growth when pruning the wistaria. Keep the upper branches short, this is especially necessary when pruning old plants.

The old-fashioned trumpet vine or Bignonia is always decorative. The orange trumpet-shaped flowers are borne in clusters at the tip of the branches. This vine is one of the highest climbers we have. It is one which is always recommended for draping all tree trunks. In growing this vine it is always well to induce the top to become a bushy mass of graceful branches; this can be easily accomplished by frequent pinching. The Trumpet Vine does best in a rich, moist soil. When possible use soil from the woods, as this contains a large percentage of leaf mold. This vine will grow in either sun or shade. A sunny location usually means more flowers. It may be propagated by seed sown in sandy soil, by cuttings or by layers.

So often inexperienced persons are in doubt as to which vine will cling to stone or wood. Any of the following will be useful for this purpose: English ivy, Virginia creeper, American climbing hydrangea and euonymus radicans, better known as bittersweet.

FROM THE SOUTHERN TIP OF AFRICA



© Arthur Elliott, Cape Town

Dignified Simplicity Is the Keynote of This Old Cape Homestead. The Settlers of the Cape of Good Hope Brought With Them Ideas of Domestic Architecture That Were Quite Distinctive, Based on Those of Holland and Batavia. This House Also Shows Traces of French Influence.

Characteristic of Old Homes on Cape of Good Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, Natal

THIS dignified type of domestic architecture is characteristic of the old Cape homesteads which date back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. These houses, so full of beauty and charm, have graceful gables, large windows with innumerable small panes, a smooth thatch of reeds, which glistens in the sunshine like mole velvet, and a flagged stoep with curved seats at the corners.

In the early days, the stoep was often inclosed by an iron railing, from which was suspended a speaking trumpet, used by the master of the house to shout directions to the workers in the fields below. The stoep is protected from the heat of summer by the generous shade of large oaks, or by grapevines, trellised over stately pillars.

The old Cape architecture, which is quite distinctive, was based on that of Holland and Batavia. It also shows traces of French influence, introduced by the Huguenot refugees who were sent to the colony from Holland. The ground-plan is of two types: the sideways H-shape, and the square U.

The house shown in the illustration is H-shaped, with six gables, the more elaborate over the center front and back. Those on the four end corners are in much simpler style. A fine, louvred teak screen separates the voorhuis or entrance hall from the dining room. The large doors, cupboards and ceilings are all made of local yellow wood.

Some of these old houses have fine, twisted chimneys, while others have no chimneys at all. Portable little brass stoofjes, placed under the feet, were used instead of fires to supply the needed warmth. These braziers were inclosed in perforated wooden boxes and carried about as required.

Stellenberg is the finest example extant of the square U-type of building. It has two wings running at right angles to a straight front and inclosing a garden space at the back. The little garden is guarded by a carved gateway, with twisted columns, which bear large vases of flowering plants. The heavy teak shutters, with iron hasps and hinges, are pierced to let in the air. The beautiful brass door handles and fingerplates of Stellenberg often serve as examples for the modern houses of the Cape Province, which are modeled on the old Cape styles.

Old Cape architecture owes its inception to the initiative of Commander van der Stel of the East India Company, who built the first house on these lines at Groot Constantia, soon after his arrival at the Cape in 1679.

California Wild Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel, Calif.

MANY of the perennial wild flowers of California are not dependably hardy in the East and some have still to be tried out. The Sierra Mountains hold treasures in the way of alpines that would of course be hardy since they come from such cold heights, but only a few of these are yet on the market. It is to annuals that the eastern gardener must turn, for this class contains many desirable members that should be used more freely as fillers for border or rockery, or in masses by themselves. Treated intelligently, these seeds will produce new and delightful effects even though, because of too much dampness, poor drainage or climatic variations, they do not grow as luxuriantly as in their native habitat. Not all of these annuals require the same conditions, but for the majority of California wild flowers, good drainage is the chief essential. A slope of light soil is an ideal location and if the flower bed is of heavy clay, it can be lightened by the addition of sand, or those seeds prefering heavy soil could be chosen.

The soil on the mesas (low tablelands) and hillsides where most of these flowers grow, is light and porous and in sun or half shade. The plant makes the best of the rainy season, growing rapidly after each dampening, comes into bloom before the drought is upon it, sheds its seed and dies. The seeds remain latent among the brown dust until next season's rains give the summons for reawakening.

From personal experience in an eastern garden, the writer knows that some of these requirements can be duplicated. Choose the lightest soil in the garden, dig and rake as you ordinarily would do. As soon as all danger of frost is over, sow the seed very thinly. Rake in the larger seeds lightly and if you can prevent the birds from eating the fine seed, do not cover it at all, but let the rain wash it into the new home.

When the plants are up, thin out if necessary and keep the weeds from choking them. Do not water, for if they are well established by the time the spring rains are over, they will revel in any drought that comes their way, and after blooming some of them may self sow for next year.

The old and tried favorites such as eschscholtzia (California poppy), nemophila (Baby Blue Eyes), collinsia (Chinese Houses), clarkia and godetia (Farewell to Spring), can be used in combination with some of the less known annuals with splendid results.

With or near the golden, light yellow or cream Californian poppy, sow Lupinus nanus, the blue and white lupin that, in April, appears in masses on the hills of the Monterey Peninsula. With these may be sown the Layia platyglossa (Tidy Tips), a white-tipped yellow daisy that lines the roadsides and casts a golden cloak over the fields in April and May. These four are all strong growers and will be happy together.

Near or among the blue nemophila sow another yellow daisy, Baeria, popularly known as Sunshine. This more dainty composite is a deeper yellow than Tidy Tips and grows on the lowlands and foothills in profusion, giving them a dazzling effect of old gold. With these could go the white and the lavendar nemophila and that charming little cream-colored poppy-like flower, Platystemen Californica, which goes by the name of Cream Cup.

Lavendar godetias, pink clarkias, pink and white collinsias could be combined with this mixture. Collinsia prefers a half shady location and can stand more dampness than some. From among the ranks of the phacelias, gilias, salvias, poppies and linanthus come many desirable and lesser known flowers for the eastern garden.

L. R.

Rose Pruning

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE pruning of bush and standard roses is one of the most absorbing of all the operations connected with these most popular flowers, and it is both interesting and instructive to find out why drastic pruning every spring has such an important bearing on the quality and quantity of the blooms of the ensuing summer.

The finest flowers are borne on the young wood so that the object of rose pruning is obviously the encouragement of as much new growth as possible, and this should arise from the "collar" or "work," as unless a rose tree is kept well furnished with young shoots from this source it is liable to die back, in a few years' time.

Many failures in rose-growing, and particularly is this true of standards, may be traced to pruning too lightly, and therefore if vigorous trees and bushes and first quality blooms are wanted, hard pruning should be practiced.

Much the same system should be followed when cutting roses in the summer. The bloom should be cut back to within an eye or two of its source, as an equally strong and healthy shoot carrying a first quality bloom will then replace it, whereas proportionately inferior stems and flowers would be produced were the shoot less drastically treated.

Single Dahlias From Seeds

THE dahlia is divided into five different classes — the show dahlia, bedding, bouquet and the single. The single type is enjoying a wide popularity at present. Its richness of color, its exceptional graceful appearance, both in the garden and in vase arrangement for indoor decoration, appeal beyond resistance to the artistic eye.

It is hoped that a few single dahlia plants can be squeezed into even the tiniest garden this season. For the temporary garden they will give quick and satisfactory results, and even the permanently established gardens will profit by their presence. The writer has seen these winsome favorites being treasured in precious space bordering vegetable gardens and as backgrounds for beds of zinnias and asters, blooming together with these lovely old-fashioned flowers at that season when intense, glowing colors come to cheer the browning landscapes, and after many of the earlier annuals have completed their work for the season.

The single dahlia succeeds much easier than the double kinds, and can be grown from seeds as easily as the nasturtium. The amateur will love it for this reason. It is newer than the double dahlia and has been evolved from the cactus variety, which is not as popular as it was a few years ago.

Good for Cutting

Because the flowers are large, and borne on long stems, they are liked for cutting. Some of the blossoms come slightly double, but the petals are never arranged in the prim precision that characterizes the show dahlia and they are, on that account, more graceful and simply charming.

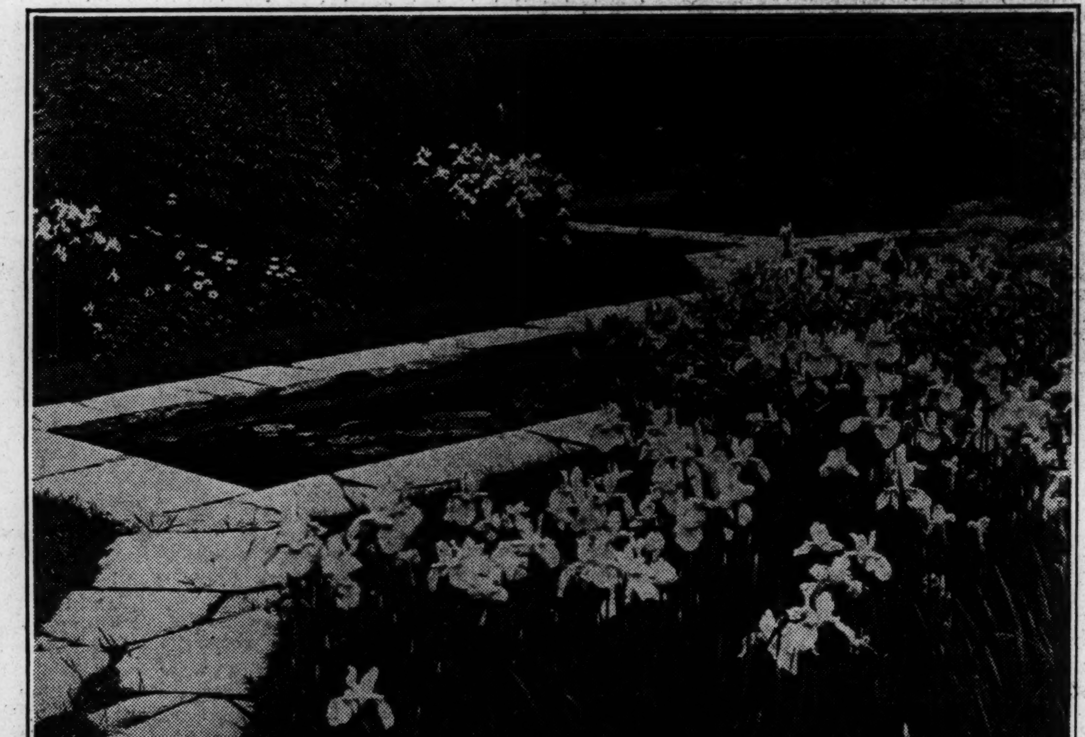
It is impossible to give a complete list of desirable sorts in an artcle of this kind, although a few worthy ones may be mentioned. An exceedingly novel type is collerette. It has a row of petals around the center disc like a frill or collar, and which is of a different color to the ray petals. Shades of red and yellow predominate. The peony flowered is a French strain with petals arranged in semi-double peony-like form. A mixed packet of seeds brings shades of mauve, pink, red, white and yellow. Coltness Hybrid is a prolific type, producing probably more colors than any other strain, including pink, red, purple, mauve, yellow, white and fascinating combinations. The individual should consult the catalogues of the florists and select to suit the taste, in regard to color and size.

Stake the Plants

Sow the seeds in the open ground, in good rich soil, the earlier the better. As soon as the stalks begin to make rapid growth, stake and keep the plants well tied up to prevent injury from storms and winds. The stalks are brittle and are easily broken.

The dahlia is a hungry and thirsty plant. It likes water and rich food in liberal quantities. It will be appreciative of anything given it which contains any element of plant food, and show it, by making strong rapid growth. One gets the start of the frost by helping the plants along, for a well-fed, well-watered plant blooms earlier and more profusely than one left to take what it gets from earth and sky.

The season of blooming can be prolonged appreciably by covering the plants in fall when frosty nights come, for they will go on blooming until the frost gathers them in.



There Is Something Exquisitely Lovely About a Garden Pool, Where Water Lilies Float on the Quiet Surface, Where Bordering Iris and Passing Cloud Are Captured in Reflection. This Formal Pool Was Designed and Executed by L. Spaeth, Berlin.

Rocks and Pools in the Garden Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

THE rock garden is perhaps the most popular type of garden in Germany. Certainly the designers and workmen are extremely skillful in the construction of rock effects which look as if they "grew." In German rock gardens the glades, ledges, slopes of shale, rocky paths, and creviced slopes are often exact replicas of mountain glimpses. When, as sometimes, a waterfall is added the effect is wonderfully picturesque and as cool and restful as anyone might wish. There is not an abundance of brilliant flowers in this planting—the scene depends for its quiet beauty on the green of dwarf pines, stretches of green grass, natural arrangement of rocks, the quiet plash of a foamy rivulet into the green bordered pool below. Anyone who possesses a quarry or natural basin may achieve a most unusual effect by the addition of water, perhaps rocks, and a little planting. For a waterfall and basin in a certain German garden the garden architect planned his pool in the side of a sandy hill. All the rocks were laid in place for the sides and the lining of the brook bed was also artificial. Knowledge and wide experience in rock work was necessary to direct the placing of the rock strata in a natural and unstudied arrangement. The designer also successfully resisted any temptation to overplant. The few Alpine plants which cling in the crevices, only here and there decorate the cool simplicity of rock walls. The iris below are sparingly but effectively used.

In contrast to this type of water garden one of the formal type is here illustrated. Flagged paths lead between groups of shrubs and trees, between grassy stretches on which flowery perennials encroach, and in the middle of the garden the path becomes the bordering line of a simple oblong pool. Lovely at all times for the kaleidoscopic reflections from the flowers about its brink, the pool is especially effective in the spring when it lies like a jewel surrounded by the silken sheen of blue Siberian iris and golden day lilies.

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PENNSYLVANIA Quality LAWN MOWERS

ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

It's All in the Day's Mail

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SOME of our readers, we know, have missed the column, "Answers to Inquiries," which was frequently printed some months ago but since then omitted because of space limitations. There is much of general interest in connection with questions which come steadily to our desk. Some now at hand we shall take up here, as well as give them the usual personal answers.

Early English Electroplate

A piece of silver-like ware, which has the appearance of being very old, is described by Mrs. H. of Pierre, S. D. Family history, too, seems to corroborate this belief. The marks on it are as follows:

4
[illegible] T & Co E P
3408

Each of the letters is formed by depressing the metal around it, a method which gives these marks at first glance something the appearance of the four symbols which are found on old English silver. The figures, however, are depressed into the metal. This pot is quite elaborately ornamented on its panels and on the cover. The owner wishes to know something of the age of the piece and whether or not it has market value.

To begin with, the letters "E P" indicate that this is electroplated, this symbol being required by the English regulations. This proves that it is not sterling silver. What company made it cannot be readily determined, since the first letter is not legible. The figures, four above and 3408 below, are the manufacturer's catalogue or style numbers and do not help to fix the date of making.

Evidently Mrs. H. has a very well designed example of early electroplated English ware, probably made about 1850. This date is not much better than a guess and is based on the fact that the pot is of early pattern, closely following sterling silver models in its lines. Electroplating was invented in 1840, but it was several years after that before the process was developed on a manufacturing basis.

About James Dixon & Sons

A piece of supposed pewter is the subject of an inquiry from Mrs. D. of Omaha, Neb. On this article the mark is as follows:

61 5
James
Dixon & Sons
1829C

The writer asks if the year of making is indicated by 1829, and wishes to learn as much as she can about it. She writes that the piece was very black when it was given to her, but that it became a beautiful silver color when cleaned.

It is almost certain that the figures represent the pattern number and not a date in this case as in the one which we have explained above. Evidently this is a piece of Dixon & Sons' Britannia ware, a metal which is much harder than pewter because it contains several times as much tin. It is stiffer and not as easily worked by hand as is pewter, but is better adapted to machine manufacturing methods. Thus it came to supersede the cheaper and softer metal.

James Dixon & Sons were established as a manufacturing concern in Sheffield in 1806. The business is still operating under the same name, some of the directors being descendants of the founders. If any enthusiastic American visitor to England wishes to look them up, they will be found on Cornish Place, in Sheffield, Eng.

Rogers' Groups and Lost Arts

It is the understanding of Mrs. B. of Chicago that some person is making a collection of Rogers statuary groups, and that the manufacture of such things is now a "lost art." People whose memory extends back to the 1880's will remember that the current magazines carried advertisements of these ornaments. It was then quite the correct thing to have one on the parlor mantelpiece or on a table by itself. The following note answered Mrs. B.'s questions:

"Possibly there is some person who is making a collection of Rogers' statuary, but I know of no one who is doing so. I see them somewhat frequently in the old shops in this section, but nobody seems to care much for them. In fact, I haven't known of anyone buying one of these pieces from a dealer.

"As for the making of them being a lost art, that is utter nonsense. The process is no more a lost art than the making of dresses such as our grandmothers wore. They have merely gone out of style and couldn't be sold if they were made."

"Stradivarius" Violins

Every little while a letter comes from someone who is happy in the belief that they have a Stradivarius violin. They are sure of it, because the nice old label inside reads something like this: "Antonius Stradivarius Cremonenfis Anno 1716." Usually the owner wishes to sell, expecting that he will receive some goodly five-figure price for a rare treasure. From Miss D. of Sebring, Fla., has come the last letter on this subject.

If such a mark was genuine, the owner's expectation of value might be realized. That "if" should be printed in letters half an inch high, for there are innumerable false labels to one which is truthful.

A dealer who has handled hundreds of violins which were marked in a similar way tells me that he has never yet seen one which was a genuine work of the famous Stradivarius. Ever since that man's work was recognized as superior, other makers of the same period and of later years have counterfeited his instruments as closely and completely as they possibly could. This was done in several European countries, untruthful labels as well as true being well known to experts.

Not long ago, a friend showed me a German volume of considerable size, which pictured hundreds of the marks of all well-known makers, together with many of a spurious character. In the latter class, Stradivarius imitators were conspicuous.

Experienced dealers everywhere have little interest in a violin which bears this name, one that should be convincing evidence of its superior quality. Instead it almost always indicates that its maker had not enough confidence in his product to offer it on its merits. So he attempted to lead buyers to believe his goods were made by a master through wrongfully using that person's name.

What Is Real Chippendale?

One correspondent recently mentioned a chair that has been classed as "real Chippendale" by someone who has seen it. Just what was meant by this statement was not made clear. If it was that the chair was shaped like some one of those designed by Chippendale, the opinion might easily be correct. In the language of the trade such a statement would be understood as claiming that the article really came from the shop of the famous cabinetmaker himself.

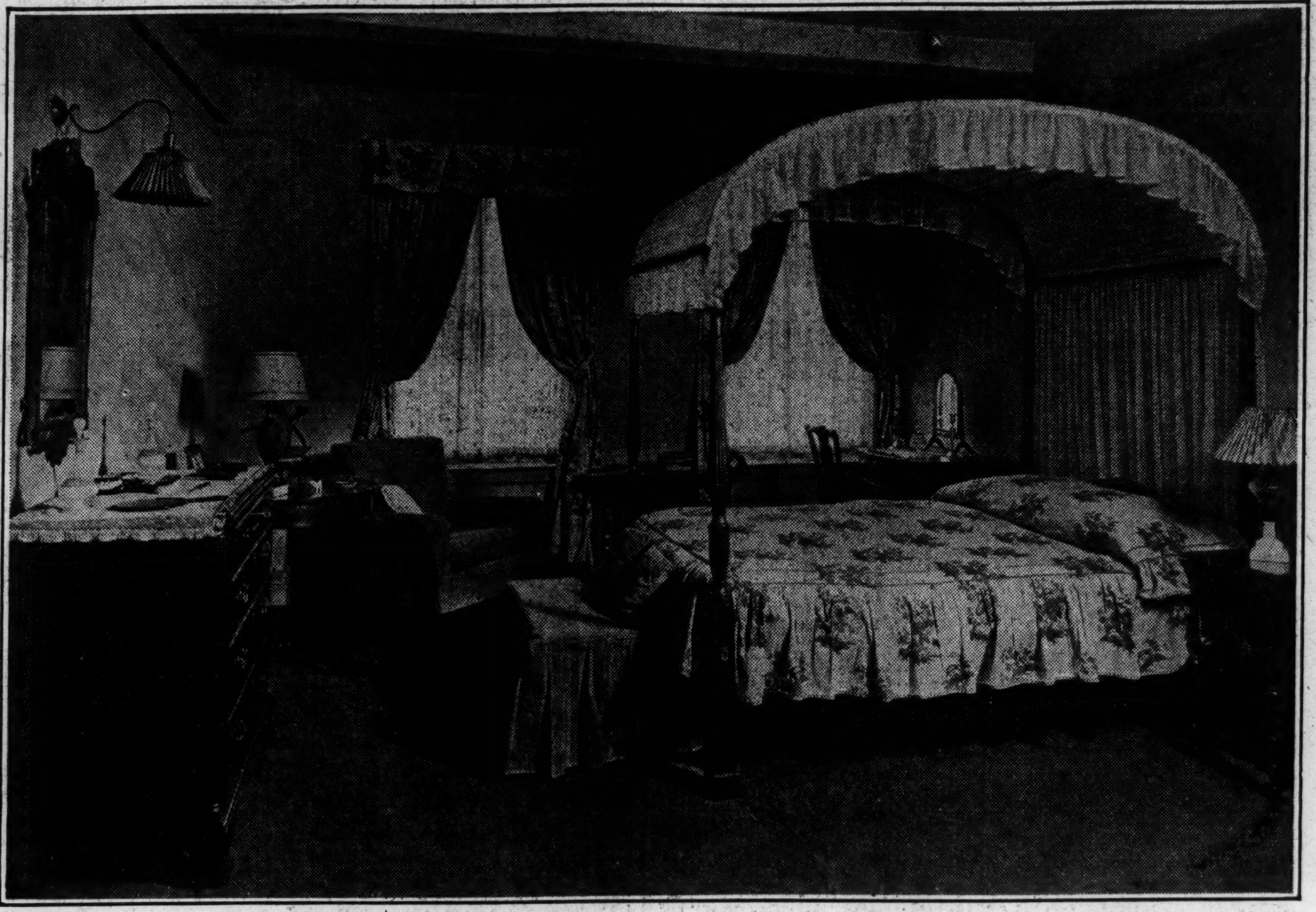
There are very few things in existence of which this fact has been proven, so one may well be careful about attaching such an assertion to any piece of furniture. This caution applies equally to the Heppelwhite style, and more emphatically to that of Sheraton who was not a cabinetmaker but a designer.

If You Please

Will those who are asking for advice and opinions please remember that sketches—better still, snapshots—are almost necessary for a correct understanding of their queries? Usually correspondents do send these but frequently they do not, the omission often making a satisfactory reply impossible.

Most important, if you are to avoid failure to get the answers you wish, do not ask to have prices set on anything. The selling conditions differ so much in the several sections of the United States that it is beyond the ability of anyone to estimate fairly what price could be secured in each particular locality. It will often be a simple matter to tell you whether or not a certain thing is of little merit or much, and to point out the reasons.

So you may, perhaps, be helped to a more lively appreciation and enjoyment of the thing, whatever it may be. This seems to be all that might properly come within the field of such a publication as the Monitor, and so much it is always ready and happy to do for you.



By Courtesy of Ethel A. Reeve, Decorator

This Bedroom Employs Eighteenth-Century Furniture Styles as the Decorative Foundation. The Scheme Is Carried Out With Deep Cream Walls and a Taupe Rug as the Basis. The Chintz at the Windows and on the Bed Has a Cream Ground, in Which Rose-Red and Deep Violet Flowers Predominate. White Net With Colored Dots Forms the Bed Canopy and Rose-Stripe Material Covers the Bench

A Pleased Seller

By "COLLECTOR"

Another romance of the salesroom was disclosed at Christie's when a quaint little panel portrait came up to auction. It had been in the possession of a family in the English provinces for some time but nothing else was known about it.

It portrayed a gay-looking young dandy wearing the jewel, pendant and chain of the ancient Order of the Golden Fleece. The picture was being handed round to members of the audience for their inspection, before the bidding opened, when the auctioneer announced quietly;

"We find that this little panel is a portrait of Philip Le Beau" (Philip I, King of Spain).

The small picture had evidently been painted by some contemporary and close associate of the great Hans Memlinc of Bruges. The owner had kept it as a curiosity and had never thought, I understand, that it would be worth more than a few guineas.

The bidding was soon soaring rapidly, however, following the auctioneer's authoritative announcement, and the owner's surprised delight may be imagined when the bids rose to only a few shillings short of £1000 before the hammer fell.

"Philip the Handsome," the subject of the little portrait, I may mention, was born at Bruges and by his marriage, in 1496, with the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, became the father of Emperor Charles V. Thus was an almost forgotten bit of ancient history suddenly and dramatically revived by a little unknown panel, sent as a speculation to a modern London auction.

Freshening Up at Moderate Cost

By ETHEL LEWIS

This is the fourth of a series of articles on practical interior decoration, intended for the home maker who desires to use most effectively the things and the means which are available to her.

WHEN spring is in the air and the warm days are coming nearer and nearer, we always look at our homes with a critical eye and say "What can be done?" It's not just the right time to buy a new sofa or a rug, and it may not even be the time to do over the walls. Things just need freshening up a bit.

There are many ways to do this little refurbishing, and at no great expense. A dash of fresh paint here, a new lamp shade there, slip covers for wornout chairs, and new curtains for summer. All are possible because they are all things you can do yourself.

It is not a bad idea to start this freshening up with a paint brush. Start your experiment with a small piece and you'll probably grow so enthusiastic about it you will want to decorate the whole house.

If it is the sunroom that needs fresh color you can do over the reed chair that is shabby and make a new seat cushion for it, too. Perhaps the little wrought iron table needs a new coat of bright paint, or it may be only the old bridge lamp that looks rusty.

Slip Covers Now Things of Beauty

Have you a chair that is—oh, is comfortable, but quite dilapidated? Maybe you think it is not worth recovering, but surely if you like it, it's worth a slip cover. Use a bright, gay fabric that will add liveliness to your room. Select a material that is tightly woven and with a firm or glossy surface which will not muss too easily. Make your slip covers as carefully as you would a tailored coat.

We don't have to have large loose white lumps of furniture in the drawing room in summer as we used to. Now we see each piece looking quite as smart and well built in its summer garb as in its winter upholstery. Some of the heavy waterproofed chintzes are excellent for these covers, though lighter chintzes are sometimes more attractive in their pliability. Slip covers are no longer a summer emergency, for they appear the year round, and many people prefer them to regulation upholstery. If you can do careful planning and pinning, they are not so extremely difficult to make at home.

Curtains for Each Season

Perhaps your refurbishing should start with summer curtains, for they are really important. Not long ago I heard of a man who had a charming house that always looked fresh and unusual. The secret, I found, was four sets of curtains, one for each season of the year. That sounds extravagant, but it wasn't really, for he has been doing this for years and as each set of curtains appears they seem quite fresh and new after their long vacation. There were short ones and long ones, dark ones and light ones, silk ones and linen ones, and of course cotton, too. In fact, all four sets had been carefully planned as contrasts to each other, and each to suit the season so they could always appear to be just right at the right time.

That scheme may not be possible for many of us, but we can have two sets that should satisfy our urge for change. If you have had dark and rich curtains full of color and beauty, made in a formal and dignified way, it will certainly change the atmosphere of your room for summer to use a light, crisp chintz with gay flowers printed on a light background. Or, you can do away with your overdraperies entirely and use just decorative glass curtains. For this type of curtain organdy is cool and fresh looking, and these new French voiles printed with dainty colors and modern designs are full of interest and charm.

If you have been using cream or ecru marquisette or net or something of that kind for glass curtains, you can experiment for the summer with definite colors. The celanese voile hangs in soft lovely folds and can be found in the most delightful hues. There is a dainty green that reflects the tone from spring lilacs; there is a blue that is silvery in its iridescence; the pale rose-pink suggests sweet peas straight from the garden. Though you would only want to use it where the sunlight seldom enters, there is a yellow to rival the gayest of jonquils. Any room will look positively made over with curtains like that.

If it is just the walls that show the scars of winter, for dark places will appear over the radiators, no matter how zealously you care for them, they can be cleaned and appear almost like new. If the rugs seem dark and heavy for hot weather, take them up and substitute some of these smooth, tightly woven summer rugs.

Perhaps it is none of these things that need attention—it may be just the little accessories. The living room may need just one thing—a new lamp shade. Perhaps all your bedroom requires to freshen it up is a new bedspread—one of those India prints or one you can make out of chintz. It is the little things, you see, which really do make the house over and give it that fresh and inviting look which is so very cheering and desirable.

New York Decorators Exhibit

By RALPH FLINT

THE fashion of assembling groups of model interiors illustrating the various decorative trends of the day is decidedly on the increase. In fact, so extensively has this practice grown during the last few years that large sums are invested by the various decorative establishments in setting up samples of their wares. The American Designers' Gallery (New York City) with its elaborate black glass interior by Joseph Urban and its marvelously tiled bathroom by Varnum Poor, to name but two of the items shown, set a new pace in such matters this winter, only equaled by the pretentious group of modernistic interiors recently shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art by a distinguished group of American architects. Now comes the Women Decorators' Club with its spring exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries, and the Arden Gallery and Nancy McClelland, Inc., at the Architectural League Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace.

The Women Decorators' Club is composed of the leading women decorators of the United States, and it is largely to their credit that the profession of interior decorator has been lifted to the high plane it now occupies. Ten years ago this phase of work was scarcely more than a speck upon the horizon. Then there were obliging persons who helped one "furnish" the home, who took the burden from one's shoulders of getting together the necessary ingredients to make the house attractive. Today the decorators are pretty much legion, and the best of them have become specialized creators of beautiful interiors that are in themselves works of art. The home maker of the present has come to think in terms of beauty; formerly she merely "furnished."

Decorators' Notable Achievements

These pioneers in the decorating profession have gradually dignified their calling by steadfastly maintaining the attitude of the artist toward the elements of their work. They have come to realize that the successful interior must not only be correct, historically and æsthetically, but that it must suit the owner's individuality as well. Furthermore, each room must not only be an attractive compilation of details, but it must express its use as far as it is possible to stress this point.

This is the creative, interpretive side of the decorative profession that has come into such lively being with the growth of modernism. Ralph T. Walker's "Man's Study" for a country house at the Metropolitan Museum's recent exhibition of modern interiors was a typical example of this welding of harmonic appearance with purely functional capacities. Then, too, the style note has come to be an integral part of the successful interior, bringing that touch of smartness and distinction that is part of the work of the skillful artist or specialist in whatever field of artistic endeavor.

"Summer in Town and Country" is the collective heading for the Grand Central Galleries exhibition. Here the various decorator members have turned out a set of delightful interiors to illustrate the various possibilities of mid-season surroundings.

Ruth Collins' vine-clad "Terrace" shows many novelties in wicker furniture, with commodious two-passenger seats that have little wheels for back legs, and generously proportioned serving tables for cool refreshments, also on wheels, that are a delight to look upon.

Semi-Outdoor Arrangements

The Arden Studio has a modernistic "Writing Room in the Country" that embodies many unusual features in the way of fixtures for fireplace and wall lighting, with comfortable low-seated furniture done in silvery grays of unusual texture. Hettie Rhoda Mead's "Italian Loggia" shows some of the new weather-proof materials for hangings that look, for once, able to back up their claims.

Tate and Hall's formal "Breakfast Room" is one of the most colorful numbers, the scheme being a lively green, buff and black, and with a striking wallpaper that centers about classically developed medallions. Green cordage has been looped and overlooped over buff hangings in an interesting way.

Thedlow's "Girl's Dressing Room" has novel glass festooning in both the front of the silk-hung dressing table and in the lighting fixtures, the pattern being repeated; also hanging cabinets worked out with long glass tubing at the sides are interesting bits in this interior.

Mrs. Kenneth Torrence, Mrs. Forbes McCreery, Agnes Forster Wright, Mrs. Harriet Brewer, Gertrude Brooks and Adeline DeVoo are other members with clever and seasonable interiors. There are also numerous photographs of interesting decorative achievements, many done by firms outside of New York.

At the Grand Central Palace the Arden Studio display is even more elaborate, comprising some six or seven rooms en suite, and displaying a wide originality in type and execution. A circular dining room with hand-painted flowers strewn Botticelli fashion over a gold ground and curving flower stands at intervals makes an original combination. An old paneled room has a flooring of tile effect worked out in a new pressed linoleum that is one of the new features to be seen this season; a red and silver entrance hall that has modernistic moldings set vertically in groups of two and three is another pleasantly modified interpretation of the new modes.

The McClelland suite of rooms is very formal, with a smartly appointed drawing room, done in pale greens in hanging and coverings and with panels of old paper appliqued at intervals on a light ground; also an entrance hall with an English paper of rich lapis blue powdered with silver flecks and adorned antique paper pilasters at strategic points, all very smart and telling in effect, and well up to Miss McClelland's reputation for unusual wall papers.

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Collector offers for sale an Old English Grandfather month Clock by the famous Quaker, Daniel Quare, 1648/1724, in beautiful case of burr Walnut Veneer, 7 ft. high. The illustration herewith is reproduced from an untouched photograph. A few other Clocks equally as fine, also available.
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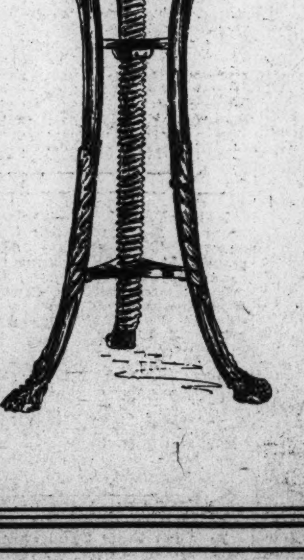

A Pedestal Palet
Used by Thomas Sully
The Famous American
Portrait Painter

Which came to Altman's galleries of antiques through well-known connoisseur collectors. Of mahogany with a wonderfully soft tone, delicately carved—a piece of undoubted artistic merit as unusual in itself as for its interesting history.

ANTIQUES—SEVENTH FLOOR

Lavinia V. Chapman
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AU QUATRIÈME
A Very Important Shipment *of*
18th Century English Mahogany
Arrived on the "Olympic" and
Is Now On View

The third shipment from England this Spring, this is also the largest and the most varied in interest. From the standpoint of quality it is likewise of very great importance, including as it does so many exceedingly fine examples of the golden age of Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite, with their exquisite restraint of line, and their beautifully calculated detail of carving and inlaid work.

There is one Queen Anne piece of rare charm in this group . . . a walnut wing chair, circa 1702, covered with Portuguese embroidery on linen dating from about 1790.

Other Examples

A three-pedestal mahogany dining table with four leaves. 3 feet 11½ inches wide, opening to 16 feet. Circa 1780.
2 Sheraton mahogany sofa tables. Circa 1780.
A pair of Chippendale mahogany side chairs. Circa 1770.
A pair of carved wood gilded Adam mirrors. Circa 1785.
A Sheraton mahogany butterfly Pembroke table. Circa 1785.
A Hepplewhite mahogany serpentine card table. Circa 1775.
2 Sheraton mahogany bow front chests of drawers. Circa 1795.
A Sheraton dwarf bow front mahogany chest. Circa 1795.
A Sheraton mahogany pedestal writing table. Circa 1800.
A Sheraton mahogany half round card table. Circa 1785.
A pair of Sheraton mahogany inlaid half round card tables. Circa 1780.
A Chippendale pie crust table. Circa 1770.
A fine Hepplewhite mahogany candlestand. Circa 1780.
A Chippendale three-tier dumb waiter. Circa 1760.
A Sheraton mahogany drum table. Circa 1780.
2 18th Century mahogany dumb waiters.
A Georgian mahogany cabinet with book shelves.
A miniature mahogany chest of drawers. Circa 1795.
A Sheraton mahogany chest of drawers. Circa 1800.
A Sheraton mahogany nest of three tables. Circa 1780.
A rent table. Circa 1780.
A mahogany Canterbury. Circa 1780.
A sofa table. Circa 1780.
A Chippendale mahogany side table. Circa 1760.
A 17th Century oak gate-legged table and 6 side and 2 arm ladder back Lancashire chairs complete the collection.

FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET.

PROFIT-TAKING BRINGS ABOUT UNEVEN TREND

Selling Pressure Exerted Against Specialties—Close Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy week-end profit taking turned the course of prices irregular today after an early display of strength.

Selling pressure was most effective in the aviation, communications, motor and merchandising groups, while public utilities, chemicals, amusements, oils and rails presented several points of strength.

Inasmuch as Friday's closing rate of 6 per cent for call money carries over the week-end, the credit situation was not a direct factor in today's market.

Wall Street was still somewhat puzzled over the source of the new funds which came into the market yesterday, and whether a plentiful supply would still be available next week.

Unusually heavy new stock and bond offerings this week indicated the possibility of a large increase in brokers' loans next week.

United Corporation was again one of the most active features in today's market, crossing 75 to a new high record. American Power & Light, Commonwealth Power, North American, and Public Service of New Jersey all sold 2 to nearly 4 points above yesterday's final quotations, but the gains were not fully maintained.

Chesapeake Corporation ran up 4 points to a new high at 97 in response to the declaration of a 33 1-3 per cent stock dividend. Commercial Solvents, Consolidated Gas and Standard Oil of New Jersey also sold at new high levels for the year, the first named advancing 4 points.

General Electric, Gillette Safety Razor, International Telephone and Curtiss Aeroplane all sold down 3 points or more, and at least a score others dropped 1 to 2½ points below yesterday's final quotations in the last hour of trading.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

The bond market held fairly steady today after the halt of the recent price decline brought about by a restoration of bullish confidence yesterday.

Convertibles, however, were subject to week-end profit-taking, and moved unevenly. The American T. G. Chemical 5½s continued firm but International Telephone 4½s and International Cement 5s, two of the week's favorites, ran into selling orders.

Trading as a whole was dull, the only activity of any importance being in the stock privilege issues.

A weak spot was the American Natural Gas 6½s with warrants, which dropped 3 points.

U. S. Government obligations responding to the week-end easement in the money market, again were firm on a light turnover.

In the foreign list, French 7s were in demand at slightly higher prices, and a few German issues also were inclined to rally after the recent weakness.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We advise a trading position in the market, and on the up side favor electrical equipment, public utilities, oils and aviation stocks.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Industry continues extremely active with no signs of anything more than a seasonal let-down. In our opinion many stocks are attractively priced.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Both the stock market and business activity are disregarding high rates for money. One reason is, no doubt, that as a result of Federal Reserve policies commercial loans are made at fairly reasonable rates. High rates for collateral loans now, when money is normally easiest, presages even higher rates in the fall.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: There are strong indications that those who have weathered the excessive interest charges for the last few weeks will be rewarded by their faith in the prosperity of the country as reflected in the price of securities.

Shirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Careful discrimination in purchasing securities is obviously needed at the present time. While industrial stocks as a group seem high, we would buy oils and rails on reactions.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: It is logical to expect a couple of weeks in which call money will be comparatively easier than has recently been the case, and we believe this will permit strength and activity in the general market with the utilities leading. The position of the railroads is such that a moderate trading improvement is logical, and this we expect.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: As was normal, after such a prolonged strain of tight money, the vigor of the initial rally was impeded during the latter trading by offerings of support stock acquired earlier this week. Although the continuation of this tendency, coupled with normal week-end profit-taking, may be faced in today's short session, we believe the tone of the market will continue constructive, anticipating better prices early next week.

W. E. Hutton & Co., New York: We feel that considerable discretion should be used in the making of new commitments, and that strength in certain portions of the list should be welcomed as opportunities for disposing of stocks of doubtful character.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

STOCKS

	20 Industrials	20 R'roads	20 Utilities
Today	221.7	132.9	229.9
Previous day	223.0	132.8	228.7
Week ago	225.4	133.5	225.5
Year ago	169.7	130.0	161.4
High, 1929	225.4	141.2	229.9
Low, 1929	201.8	128.6	193.1

Total sales, 1,977,700 shares.

BONDS

	Saturday	Friday
Ten first grade rails	92.56	92.70
Ten secondary rails	95.52	95.57
Ten public utilities	94.28	94.36
Ten industrials	98.96	99.02
Combined average	95.33	95.41
Combined month ago	95.13	
Combined year ago	99.32	

Total bond sales (par value), $4,781,000.

BOSTON & MAINE ISSUE

WASHINGTON—Boston & Maine Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $1,710,000 5 per cent equipment trust gold certificates which will be sold to a syndicate headed by Brown Bros. & Co. of Boston at 98.52 in connection with the acquisition of new equipment costing about $2,137,500.

GRAND UNION COMPANY

Grand Union Company store sales for four weeks ended April 27 totaled $2,417,159, compared with $2,011,642 in the like period of 1928. Total sales, including jobbing sales, were $2,676,063 and $2,440,302, respectively.

"BIG FOUR" EARNINGS UP

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, with first quarter net of $2,041,330, compared with $1,397,584, had per share earnings of $4.07, compared with $2.70 a year ago.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad's first quarter net income of $1,466,334 is equal to $3.70 a share compared with $1.67 in the like period last year.

AMERICAN SEATING CO.

American Seating Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1929: Sales $1,506,720; net $102,310; interest $60,665; profit before federal taxes $41,645.

TODAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 10
			—A—					
54⅞	39⅛	..	Abitibi	100	42	42	42	43
88⅞	79	6	Abitibi pf	300	81¼	80½	80½	81
112	109⅝	7	Ab & Straus pf	10	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	..
64½	55¼	..	Adams Ex rts	700	47⅞	46	46	46⅝
750	389	6	Adams Ex	100	635	635	635	640
104⅞	48	..	Adv-Rumely	1400	77⅞	76⅝	77	68
119	58½	..	Adv-Rum pf	1100	77	76	76	77
35⅞	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	4900	35½	34	35½	33½
4⅞	2⅞	..	Ahumada	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
131	95½	2	Air Reduc	3000	129⅞	128	128½	129⅞
11¼	7½	..	Ajax Rubber	800	7⅝	7¼	7½	7⅝
45	37¼	2¶	Airway El	13100	46	44⅝	45½	44⅞
10¼	5⅜	..	Alaska Jun	900	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
25	16	..	Albany PWP	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
305¾	241	6	Allied Chem	1600	286	288	286	281
212	166	7	Allis-Chal	500	199¾	199¼	199¼	199
37⅜	27⅝	..	Allegheny	37000	35½	35	35½	35⅝
42⅝	30	2	Amerada	1500	32⅛	31¼	31⅝	32
105½	99¼	5½	Allegheny pf	2200	101½	100⅝	101½	101
23⅝	14⅛	..	Am Ag Chem	1100	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
73¾	53¼	..	Am Ag C pf	1100	53¾	50½	51⅛	53¼
..	..	..	Am Alco	300	125½	125	125½	126½
134¼	110	2¶	Am Bk Note	2500	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	46
20½	15¼	..	Am Beet Su	200	17	17	17	18
73¼	40½	..	Am Bosch	3600	69⅜	67⅛	67⅛	69¼
33¾	15⅛	..	Am Br Bov	2400	30	29⅜	29⅞	29
94⅝	49¾	..	Am Br Bov pf	60	88⅜	88	88⅜	88⅛
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	1500	39¾	39½	39½	40
151⅛	107¾	3¶	Am Can	40000	149½	147	147	149
85½	72⅜	7	Am Chain pf	100	75	75	75	..
59⅝	46¾	2	Am Chicle	900	59	58	58	57½
138⅞	75¼	..	Am & FPw	12100	114	111½	111⅝	112½
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	800	92½	92	92½	92½
80	73	3	Am P&L pf A	500	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	..
38	30¼	..	Am Hide pf	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38
46	38	2¶	Am Ice	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¼
76¼	57¾	2¶	Am Int Corp	2700	67¾	66½	66⅝	67¼
84¾	79	5	AmP&L pfAst	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
8⅞	6	..	Am La Fr	100	6	6	6	6⅛
75	60⅛	..	Am La Fr pf	10	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	61
..	..	..	Am Rdt SS	400	118½	118	118	118½
123	102⅝	8	Am Loco	3600	46⅝	46⅛	46¼	46⅝
118½	114	7	Am Loco pf	100	119	119	119	118¾
..	..	..	Am Rdt SS r	100	6	6	6	6
17⅞	6½	..	Am Piano	10100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
55	36	..	Am Piano pf	50	35	35	35	35
120	81⅛	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	9400	112	108⅞	110	108⅛
188	129⅞	6	Am Ry Exp	300	170	170	170	170
121⅜	112⅝	2¶	Am Roll Mill	2100	119	117½	117½	118⅛
74¾	62	4¶	Am Saf Raz	300	67⅛	67	67	67⅛
7	3⅝	..	Am Ship	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
124¾	93½	4	Am Smelt	2500	105¾	104½	104½	105½
138	135	7	Am Smelt pf	100	136	136	136	136
85	75¼	2	Am Stores	500	78	77	78	75¾
79⅞	62	3	Am Stl Fnd	1100	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛	66⅞
94¾	71¼	5	Am Sugar	700	85	83¾	83¾	84½
6⅛	5½	..	Am T&T rts	19700	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	200	27	26⅞	27	..
238½	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	2100	221	220	220	219¾
155	136½	8	Am Type	100	151	151	151	152
94	67¼	1¶	Am W W	2700	90¼	88¾	89⅛	89¼
27⅞	18	..	Am Wool	400	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
58⅝	43⅛	..	Am Wool pf	1500	51	49⅞	50⅜	49⅜
15¼	10¼	..	Am Writ ct	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
140	114¼	..	Anacon n wi	15200	115	113¼	113⅞	114¾
49¼	30⅝	..	Am Zinc	2700	37¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
35¼	24	..	Anacon rts	12900	24¼	24	24	24¼
174⅞	115¼	7	Anaconda	17000	137	135¼	135¼	137½
49½	36¼	2	Arch Dan	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	37⅛
62⅝	51¼	2.40	Anchor Cp	100	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝
95	85½	7	Arm D pf	100	87	87	87	..
18⅜	12¼	..	Arm Ill A	14700	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	14
10¼	6½	..	Arm Ill B	20100	7½	7	7¼	7¼
40⅞	24	..	Arnold Cons	300	22½	22⅛	22½	..
70⅜	50	2½	Asso D G	1600	53¼	52⅜	52⅞	52⅞
110	103½	7	Asso D G 2pf	100	97½	97½	97½	..
47¼	43	2	Assoc Oil	10	45	45	45	45
68⅜	48	3	Andes Copr	4100	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53⅛
209⅜	195¼	10	Atchison	2100	200½	199⅜	199⅞	200¼
103⅞	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	300	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	..
191⅜	169	10	Atl Coast L	100	180¼	180¼	180¼	180
63⅝	32¼	..	Atl G&WI	200	60	60	60	60½
59⅜	45⅜	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	55¼	54⅞	54⅞	56
71	53⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	18600	71¼	70	71	70⅞
106¼	100	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	102	102	102	102
35⅜	22¼	..	Auto Sales	400	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	32⅜
			—B—					
2¾	2¼	..	Balt & O rts	6400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
271½	225	7	Baldwin	100	256	256	256	254
133	118¼	6	Balt & O	1800	121½	119⅝	119⅝	121⅛
80¼	77	4	Balt & O pf	400	79	79	79	78⅛
97	89¾	6½	Barker Br pf	200	92	92	92	..
29¼	13½	..	Barnet	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
46⅞	38⅛	2	Barnsdall A	2100	48⅜	47½	47½	48⅛
28½	20	..	Beacon Oil	900	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅛
17⅞	11⅛	..	Belding H	200	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	15
84⅞	81	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
93⅝	75¾	3	Best & Co	500	87	87	87	88½
118⅝	82⅛	5	Beth Steel	3100	110	108½	109⅛	109¼
123	116¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	119⅛	119	119	119
61⅞	42⅛	..	Bloomingdale	500	55½	55	55	55
118	97	7	Blumenthal pf	20	105	105	105	..
136¾	114	3¶	Bohn Alumin	600	134	133¾	133¾	133
89½	78½	4	Bon Ami A	100	87	87	87	86
98	93½	3	Borden	300	94⅛	94	94	94¾
109¾	85	..	Boston & Me	100	88	88	88	90
63⅛	33¼	..	Briggs	2800	44¾	44	44¼	44¾
143⅜	121¼	4	Borg Warner	2600	135¾	130¾	133	135¼
73⅞	49¼	3	Brockway	200	51¾	51¼	51¼	52
81⅞	64	4	Bklyn M Tr	400	64⅝	63⅝	63¾	64⅝
92⅝	84	6	Bklyn M pf	100	84	84	84	84
200½	170	5	Bklyn Un Gas	500	186	186	186	185
47	38⅛	2½	Brown Shoe	600	41	40⅝	40⅝	..
55¼	42	3	Bruns Balke	100	45½	45½	45½	46
44⅛	25⅜	..	Bruns Term	400	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛
42⅜	32⅜	1	Bucyrus	400	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33
50	41⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¾
53	52½	1.60	Bullard	300	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53¼
127	107	8	Burns Br A	300	104	104	104	105
105¼	99	7	Burns Br pf	10	100	100	100	100½
297¼	234	3¶	Burroughs	300	291	290	290	291¾
89⅛	60⅜	2§	Bush Term	100	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
9½	6⅛	..	Butte Cop	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
12⅜	7	2	Butte & Sup	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
41	29	..	Butterick	400	34	33½	34	33
138	104¼	2	By-Prod Coke	700	130	130	130	132
192⅞	134	..	Byers	800	155	154½	154½	156
121¼	105	7	Byers pf	50	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
			—C—					
48½	38	2.80	Cannon Mills	1300	43	42½	42¾	42
81⅝	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	100	77½	77½	77½	78
135	132⅛	..	Calu & Ariz	100	133¼	133¼	133¼	134⅛
61⅞	42⅛	4	Cal & Hecla	2200	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	44¼
7	5⅞	..	Can Pac rts	1800	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
89¾	78	4	Canada Dry	600	86⅜	85⅞	86⅜	86
61½	55	3	Can South	10	57	57	57	55
265⅞	225½	10	Can Pac	1100	235⅜	234⅞	234⅞	235
509	390	6	Case Thresh	200	425	425	425	425
52½	40½	2	Cen Alloy	700	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	47½
79⅜	62½	3	Celotex	300	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	68
48¾	31½	2	Cen Aguirre	500	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¼
120	96¼	6	Cerro de P	1700	101	100⅛	100⅛	101
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	300	24⅞	24½	24⅞	25
93½	87	7	Celotex pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
94⅛	78½	3	Ches Corp	32300	98⅜	95½	96⅝	93
230	210	10	Ches & Ohio	1200	229½	228	229½	228
25⅜	23	..	Ches & O rts	500	25	24⅜	24⅜	25
23⅞	14½	..	Chi Gt West	500	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝
63⅝	46⅛	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	50	50	50	50½
39⅞	31	..	Chi M&SP	1600	33	32¼	33	32¼
63¾	49¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	2700	52⅞	51¾	52¼	51⅞
94¼	81½	4	Chi & NW	200	83½	83½	83½	83½
35⅞	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	3500	39⅜	36	36	34½
56¼	48¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	300	52	52	52	52
139⅞	122½	7	Chi RI	1700	124½	124	124	124
102⅞	100	6	Chi RI 6%	100	100	100	100	100
108¼	105¼	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	107⅛
60⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	400	57	55¼	57	56
135	87¾	3	Chrysler	27600	89⅜	85¼	87	89⅛
27	20½	..	City Stores	600	22	22	22	21⅞
140	123¼	4	Coca Cola	100	130¼	130¼	130¼	130
78½	59	..	Colo F&I	400	66⅜	65⅝	66	66⅜
59⅝	53½	2	Col Gas	39300	71⅛	69½	70¼	69⅝
107⅞	103⅞	5	Col Gas pf A	300	105	105	105	105
167⅞	121¼	4¶	Col Carbon	1600	162¼	159½	162	163½
88¾	64¼	1.40	Col Graph	15100	74⅞	72⅞	73	74
62⅝	43	2	Com Cr	2500	52⅜	51⅜	51⅞	52⅛
27⅛	25	2	Com Cr pf B	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
195	131⅛	4¶	Com Inv Tr	2400	155	155	155	153⅛
367	225¼	8	Com Sol	1800	370	365	368	366
159	107¼	3	Comwlth Pw	4400	156	154½	155	154
35⅜	22½	..	Congoleum	1000	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜
1½	¾	..	Conley T st	200	¾	¾	¾	..
30⅜	25	2	Con Film pf	900	28⅜	28	28	27⅞
118⅝	95½	5	Con Gas	61800	119	117½	117⅝	117⅞
100⅜	98½	5	Con Gas pf	300	99⅜	99	99	99¼
6¼	3	..	Con Textile	1700	3¼	3	3⅛	3
23¼	14¾	1.20	Container A	400	16	15⅞	16	..
11½	6	.60	Container B	200	8	7⅜	8	7½
79½	47¼	..	Cont Bak A	500	76	75⅛	75½	75⅛
14	8¼	..	Cont Bak B	1800	13	12⅜	13	13
97½	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	300	97	96⅞	97	96
80¼	60	2½	Cont Can	2800	74⅞	74	74⅝	74⅞
1⅝	1¼	..	Cont Can rts	7000	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
94¼	79	2	Cont Ins	500	83⅝	83	83	83⅜
28⅞	17⅛	.80	Cont Motors	1700	22	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜
101⅞	82	2¶	Corn Prod	500	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝	94⅞
82¼	51	2¶	Coty	16800	67⅛	66⅛	67	66
125	86	1§	Crosley	400	105¼	104	104	105¼
94	85	5	Crucible	100	90½	90¼	90½	90¼
51	48½	..	Crown Crk	300	50	50	50	49½
24⅛	17	..	Cuba Co	1300	21⅛	18	21⅛	18¾
17	11	..	Cub Am S	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
95	61	..	Cub Am S pf	20	63	63	63	63½
67⅞	52	4	Cudahy	600	54⅝	54	54	54¼
129	117	6¶	Curtis Pub	300	123⅜	123	123⅛	123⅜
173½	135¼	1	Curtiss	1400	164½	161½	162	165
85	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	400	80	80	80	80
			—D—					
69⅛	49	..	Davison	800	57¾	57	57	57⅜
207¼	182	9	Del & Hud	100	194	194	194	193½
133¼	121¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	300	121¼	121	121	121¼
77⅜	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	300	68	68	68	68
64⅞	52	2¶	Devoe & R A	400	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55
164	130	8	Diamond M	10	144	144	144	144
28⅞	20½	1	Duplan Silk	300	47	46	46	47
102	98	8	Duplan S pf	400	22	21¼	22	22
198½	155¾	4	Dupont	1500	178	175¾	177	178
119	115⅞	6	Dupont deb	300	117½	117½	117½	117⅝
			—E—					
128	126	6	East Kod pf	20	127¼	127¼	127¼	..
76⅝	60¼	3	Eaton Axle	10000	71	70	71	70
172	126¾	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	8300	171⅛	167¼	170	169⅞
18⅜	12½	..	Elec Boat	600	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
72¼	43⅞	1	Elec P&L	9700	69⅝	68⅛	68⅝	69
109¼	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	107¼
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	83	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
13	8¼	..	Elk Horn pf	20	9	9	9	..
83⅝	70¼	5	End John	700	70¼	69⅞	69⅞	70¼
60¼	47	1¶	Eng P S	2800	53⅝	52⅝	53½	53⅛
100	90	5	Eng P S 5pf	300	94	93⅛	94	..
2	1¼	..	Eng 5½ pf w	100	96	96	96	96
41	31¼	2	Equit Bldg	800	39½	39¼	39½	39¼
78	64	..	Erie	12100	75	73¼	74	73⅞
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	100	49⅜	48⅜	49⅜	49⅜
73¾	55	2½§	Evans Au L	200	61	60⅞	61	60
			—F—					
87¾	68⅛	1½	Fed Lt & Tr	200	83	82	82	83
104	98¼	6	Fed L&T pf	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
72⅝	64⅛	3⅝a	Fashion Pk	300	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	67
22⅝	14½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17⅜
106	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	1200	102⅜	101½	102⅜	101
98¼	74⅝	..	Filene	100	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78
74⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	10000	71½	68⅞	70⅞	68¾
107	100	6½	Filene pf	10	103	103	103	..
20¼	10⅞	..	Fisk Rubber	5900	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅛
72½	58	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	115	115	115	..
84⅝	65¼	3¶	Fleischmann	6000	71⅞	70⅜	70⅝	71⅛
54	48	..	Florsheim S	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
69⅝	45	..	Foundation	300	62¼	62¼	62¼	64⅛
101	82	4	Fox A	6100	97¾	96⅛	96⅛	96
73¾	59½	2¶	Follansbee B	100	66½	66½	66½	68¾
54⅞	38	4	Freeport Tx	600	47	46½	46½	46½
			—G—					
33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	900	26¾	26¼	26¾	26
25	10½	..	Gardner M	800	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13
102	81½	4¶	Gen Am Tk	300	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛	90
82	61	..	Gen Asphalt	3500	79⅞	77⅛	77⅞	79
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	300	51	50⅞	50⅞	51½
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	600	103½	102	103	102
107½	104	7	Gen Cable pf	100	106	106	106	106
268	219	4¶	Gen Elec	24700	266½	262¼	264	265¾
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4¼	¾	..	Gen G&E rts	500	1	1	1	1⅞
135	121	8	Gen G&E 8%	40	128½	128½	128½	128⅛
100	95½	6	Gen Mills pf	400	76⅜	75⅛	76⅜	76⅞
91¾	77⅛	3	Gen Motors	23700	84	82½	82⅝	83⅞
100	95½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	96	96	96	..
52	48⅝	4	Gen O Ad A N	400	50	50	50	..
41	32	2	Gen O Ad ct	200	39	39	39	39
116⅞	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	2500	116⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115½
86½	68	3¶	Gen Refrac	1200	79	78	78⅞	78½
126⅜	110	5	Gillette	2300	112½	111¼	112⅜	115⅜
48⅛	37⅞	..	Gimbel Br	8900	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	..
50½	36⅞	1½	Glidden	1800	47⅜	47	47	46⅞
106⅛	103½	7	Glidden ppf	20	102⅜	102¼	102¼	104
66	44	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	49	48⅜	48⅞	49⅜
82	54⅛	2½	Gold Dust	5700	65⅜	64⅛	64⅛	64⅝
105⅜	81	4	Goodrich	2400	84¼	83	83¼	83⅝
154½	112	..	Goodyear	28500	135⅜	133	133⅞	132¼
104⅞	101⅜	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103½
60	48¼	2½	Gotham Hos	1200	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	49⅜
14	7	..	Gould Cp A	900	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞
54	32¼	..	Graham-P	1000	35⅜	35	35	35⅛
102⅞	81	7	Granby	1000	82¼	82	82¼	82⅛
49¼	31½	..	Graham-P pf	3700	1⅜	1	1⅜	1⅛
96½	77¾	1	Grand Sto	100	89	89	89	90
54⅞	41	3	Grand Un pf	200	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
115⅞	102	5	Grt Nor pf	1100	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	103⅞
112	100½	5	Grt Nor pf ct	300	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	101½
39¼	27⅜	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	800	29⅛	29	29	29¼
44	32¾	2.80	Grt W Sug	2400	38⅜	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
119½	113¼	7	Grt W Sug pf	50	117	117	117	116
197⅝	152⅝	8	Greene-Can	1500	156⅛	155⅝	155⅝	160
144⅝	114⅛	1	Grant (WT)	100	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119½
59	43½	..	Gulf Mob	100	45½	45½	45½	..
79	61¾	2	Gulf Steel	400	65	64⅞	65	64⅞
			—H—					
66¾	50½	3	Hayes Body	1000	65⅞	63⅜	64⅝	63½
99¾	91	7	Hanna 1pf	70	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅛
66⅛	60	2	Hawaiian P	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63½
39⅜	23⅝	1.20	Hartman B	2800	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	26⅝
94¼	64	..	Hershey Ch	1000	92	90⅛	90⅛	90½
99⅜	80	4	Hershey pf	900	95	93⅝	94½	93⅛
22	15⅞	..	Hollander	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
109	80¼	..	Houston Oil	1100	98	96	96⅛	97⅞
82⅛	66¼	4	Howe Sound	1400	68⅛	67⅛	67½	68½
58⅝	40⅜	2½	Hud Man	6400	91⅛	89	89	90½
115	98	6½	Hahn Dept pf	400	101	100¼	100¼	100⅞
82	50⅛	2¶	Hupp Motors	200	55	54⅛	54⅛	55¼
56⅜	38⅜	..	Hahn Dept	4700	43½	42⅜	43	43
			—I—					
152	134	7	Ill Central	100	135	135	135	135
80	73¾	4	Ill Central LL	10	73¾	73¾	73¾	74
39⅜	30	2	Ind Oil & G	3300	39	38⅛	38⅞	38⅜
32⅛	17⅜	..	Indian M	700	26	25	25⅞	26
52⅜	29	..	Indian Refin	2200	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	48½
48⅜	28	..	Indian Re ct	2500	45⅝	44½	44½	45⅛
153⅜	120	4¶	Ingersoll R	200	142	142	142	142½
96⅞	78⅛	3½	Inland Steel	400	89¾	89¾	89¾	90¼
66⅜	43⅛	4	Inspiration	100	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	49
58⅜	27	..	Interboro RT	800	29⅞	28⅛	28⅞	29⅞
88½	70	7	Int Agri ppf	300	70	70	70	70
185	149⅜	5	Int Business	1400	186	180¾	185	180¾
135	110	..	Ind Rayon	400	109⅛	108⅛	108⅛	110
102⅜	85⅛	4	Int Cement	1500	90½	90	90¼	92
103½	61	2	Int Comb	33400	80⅜	78⅛	79⅝	78⅜
121	108½	7	Int Comb pf	100	111	111	111	111
½	¼	..	Int Comb rts	3600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
119⅜	92¼	2½	Int Harv	4500	116⅞	115⅛	115¼	115⅜
102½	65¼	3.20	Int Match pf	900	84	82	82	84½
51¼	36½	..	Int M Mar pf	400	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	44¼
35⅜	27½	2.40	Int P&P A	200	28	28	28	..
72⅜	40½	.80	Int Nickel	8300	52⅞	51⅜	51⅜	52⅛
94⅛	87	7	Int Papr 7%	100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86½
89⅛	88¼	..	Int T&T n wi	13900	91⅝	90½	90½	91⅛
281½	197¼	6	Int Tel & T	800	272¼	270	270	273⅛
17¼	10⅝	..	Int P&P C	4800	13	12½	13	12½
69	53	4	Island Cr	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55
			—J—					
242⅜	155¼	3	Johns Man	2500	184½	181⅛	183	184¼
122¼	118½	7	Jones & L pf	50	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
16½	6	..	Jordan Mot	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅞
			—K—					
98⅞	78	5	Kan City So	3300	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	84
92⅝	76	5	Kayser	800	88⅝	87⅜	87⅜	88¼
46⅜	25	..	Keith Albee	100	33½	33½	33½	..
24	11	..	Kelly Spring	1800	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
61¾	47⅛	2	Kelsey Wheel	4400	59⅞	59⅛	59⅜	59
19¼	12	..	Kelvinator	3700	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	18
37⅛	26¾	1½	Kaufman DS	400	26½	26½	26½	..
104⅞	78⅜	4	Kennecott	18300	90⅞	88⅜	89⅜	90⅛
78⅜	31	..	Kolster R	2200	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	41⅜
45⅝	32¾	1½	Kraft Cheese	10200	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜	44
57½	46¼	1.60	Kresge	200	49	49	49	49
115	109	7	Kresge pf	20	114	114	114	114
73½	71½	..	Kresge DS pf	50	71½	71½	71½	71½
122½	85	1¶	Kroger	5600	91½	89⅛	89⅛	91½
46⅝	35⅛	1.34	Kreuger & T	5900	38⅜	37½	37⅞	38¼
50¼	49	..	Kimberly Clk	1100	50⅜	50	50	50⅜
			—L—					
33½	26¼	..	Lago Oil	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
28⅝	19	..	Lehigh V C	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝
25	17½	..	Lee Rubber	1600	19	18⅛	19	18⅛
65	50	2½	Lehi PC	600	58⅜	58	58⅜	57⅛
102¼	86¾	3½	Lehi Val	200	89	89	89	87½
55	44⅛	..	Lima Loco	300	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	49⅞
113⅞	71⅜	4¶	Liquid Car	200	83	82⅜	82⅜	82½
11½	7⅛	..	Loft Inc	1800	10⅛	10	10	10
74⅝	59⅛	2.60	Loose-Wiles	300	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
18	12⅜	..	Lou Oil Ref	2800	15⅛	14⅜	15	15⅛
47	36⅝	1¾	Lou G&E A	300	39½	39¼	39⅛	39⅞
100	66½	2	Ludlum Stl	1400	94½	93	93⅛	95
			—M—					
88⅝	71¼	4	McCall	200	86½	86½	86½	85
23½	17	1	McIntyre	100	18	18	18	..
82	62½	6	McKeesport	1000	76½	75½	75½	76½
114⅜	91	6	Mack Tr	1000	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	104⅛
186¾	148	2¶	Macy	100	167½	167½	167½	166½
24	18¼	1½	Madison Sq	400	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
82½	66	5	Magma Cop	1600	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	72½
39⅜	24¼	..	Mallinson	800	31	30¼	30½	30⅜
26	15	..	Manati Sug	100	15	15	15	15
37¾	28⅜	..	Man El Sup	300	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
57½	31½	..	Man Elv mg	1400	36½	35	36	35¼
18½	12	..	Maracaibo	100	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	..
39½	28	..	Mkt St Ry ppf	100	28	28	28	..
47⅛	35⅞	..	Marland Oil	4000	39½	39	39⅜	39¾
79⅞	69⅛	2¶	Marlin Rock	4000	82⅞	81⅜	82⅛	80⅞
18	11⅜	..	Mart-Parry	400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
101¾	66¾	4	Marmon	3600	102⅜	100¼	100⅛	102
55⅜	50	..	Math Alkali	700	53½	52⅜	52⅞	53⅛
108½	83	4	May Dept St	800	86	85⅜	85⅜	83¼
25	20¾	2¶	Maytag	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
90⅛	80	6	Maytag 1pf	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80½
72	56½	1.40	Melville Shoe	300	67	66⅜	66⅜	65⅛
69⅜	41½	..	Mex Seabd	3500	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	54½
54½	30⅛	4	Miami Cop	800	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝
275	225	8¶	Midland pf	100	260	260	260	..
39⅞	30½	2	Mid Cont	7100	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36¼
104½	99	2½	Mich Steel	100	105	105	105	104
47⅛	39½	..	Min & SSM	20	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
55	42¼	..	Mo K&T	2400	49⅜	48½	48½	48⅞
107¼	102	7	Mo K&T pf	300	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
87⅞	62½	..	Mo Pac	4900	86⅜	85½	86½	85⅛
137⅜	120	5	Mo Pac pf	100	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
80¼	65⅛	2½	Mohawk	1200	74½	73	73	73⅞
156⅞	111⅛	2¼	Mont Ward	19100	126⅜	123⅝	124	125½
6¼	3	.40	Mother Lode	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
44⅛	12½	..	Motion Pic	500	42⅛	41⅜	42	41⅜
206	111	2	Motor Prod	500	134	131	131	133
47⅛	39	2	Motor Wheel	1400	47	46½	46½	46⅝
102¼	90⅜	7	Mullins B pf	60	95	95	95	95
81⅞	58¼	..	Mullins Bdy	1200	67¼	65	67	63
61⅜	50¼	3	Munsing	100	58	58	58	59⅛
99¼	62	..	Murray Body	9000	97⅛	95⅝	96	96⅞
			—N—					
202	186	7	Nash & Chat	20	201	201	201	200½
118⅞	94	6	Nash Mot	8700	97⅞	95⅝	96	98
39⅛	28⅛	1	Nat Acme	1300	36⅜	35½	35½	36
71	50⅛	1¶	Nat Bellas H	400	57	56¼	56¼	56½
205	168	6	Nat Bisc	200	180	180	180	184½
144	141⅜	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	143¼	143¼	143¼	..
148⅜	96	3¶	Nat Cash R	15500	126⅜	123⅛	124⅜	125⅛
69⅜	67⅛	..	Nat Dairy n	2700	68	67⅛	68¼	68
137⅝	116⅛	3¶	Nat Dairy	1700	138⅛	134⅛	134⅞	134⅝
37⅜	28⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	400	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	32¼
55½	33	..	Nat Distil	1300	50⅛	49	49¼	50
86½	67⅛	..	Nat Distil pf	200	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
141½	140	7	Nat Ld pf A	100	140	140	140	140
61⅜	42¼	1	Nat Pw & Lt	4300	55	54⅛	54½	54⅝
17	9⅞	..	Nat Radiat	200	10	10	10	9⅞
3⅝	2	..	Na Ry Mx 2pf	100	2	2	2	..
144	111⅜	5¶	Nat Supply	700	130½	129	130½	129
155	123⅜	5	Nat Surety	200	126	125	125	..
91⅜	70	1½	Nat Tea	300	80	79⅜	79⅜	80¼
62⅞	39⅜	3	Nev Cons	7200	50⅜	48½	49⅜	49⅝
140½	130	7	New OT&M	30	144½	142½	144½	140½
49⅜	41½	3	NY Air Br	1100	51⅛	51	51⅛	50⅞
52	43	3	Newport Co	1100	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜	44⅛
204¼	178½	8	NY Central	5600	185⅛	183⅜	183⅜	183⅜
110⅜	103¼	3	Newton Stl	2500	108	107	108	105⅞
104⅜	80⅞	4	NY NH&H	7700	100	98½	98⅝	99
32	25	..	NY Ont&W	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
48½	38	2.50	Norf South	100	39	39	39	..
206	191	8	Norf & West	200	197	197	197	196½
111¼	90⅛	10a	No Am	14600	113½	111½	112⅝	110⅝
64⅛	50½	3.41	No G Lloyd	700	51⅛	50¼	51⅛	..
114⅞	99⅝	5	No Pacific	1000	102⅞	101¾	101¾	101¾
112	98	5	No Pac cts	200	100	99⅞	100	99⅝
6¼	3⅝	..	Norwalk T	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
45	36⅜	..	Norwalk pf	10	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
			—O—					
64½	51⅝	..	Oliver Farm	1000	54⅞	53¼	53½	53⅞
..	..	..	Oliver cv pf	200	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	65
10⅞	7½	..	Omnibus	1500	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9½
84⅝	72¼	4	Oppenheim	100	77	77	77	76½
99½	98	6	Oliver ppf	300	99	98⅝	99	99
345	276	6¶	Otis Elev	700	325	324¾	325	324
48⅝	37¼	..	Otis Steel	1600	44⅜	43⅜	44	44
108	100½	7	Otis Stl ppf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
98¾	81	4¶	Owens Bot	600	81½	81	81	82
			—P—					
68¼	53⅝	2	Pac Gas	5600	60⅛	58⅜	59⅝	58¼
85	70	..	Pac Lighting	900	82⅛	82	82⅛	81⅞
1½	1	..	Pac Oil	600	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
200	159	7	Pac Tel & Tel	20	185	185	185	182
153	116½	3¶	Packard M	14700	135⅞	132½	132⅝	135⅜
63	40¼	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	60	60	60	60½
66¾	40½	..	Pan-Am B	9700	64⅜	62⅜	63¼	63¼
72	55⅛	3	Paramount	76600	70⅝	68⅞	70⅛	67⅞
87⅞	60½	3	Park & Tilf	100	61½	61½	61½	62⅛
13⅞	9½	.80	Park Utah	1300	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
14⅞	7½	..	Pathe Exch	600	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
30	13½	..	Pathe Ex A	600	23½	22½	23¼	23⅜
47¾	34⅛	2.92c	Patino M	1300	41¼	40⅞	41	40½
27	17	..	Penn Dix C	400	22	21⅝	22	22
2¼	2	..	Penn RR rts	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
83⅝	72⅛	4	Penn RR	500	78⅞	78¼	78⅜	78⅜
287½	208	8	Peoples Gas	200	262	262	262	262
101	96	5	Pere M ppf	10	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..
79¾	77	..	Phelps Dodge	500	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	79⅛
34	19⅝	..	Phila Read	2100	22¼	21⅛	22	21¼
63¾	41	3	Philip Jones	2400	71	70	70	71
47	37¼	1.50¶	Phillips Pet	400	42¼	41⅞	42	42
86½	72⅛	6	Pierce-A pf	400	82¼	82¼	82¼	96
3⅜	2¼	..	Pierce Oil	700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
51½	30	..	Pierce Oil pf	400	40	40	40	41
5⅝	4⅝	..	Pierce Pet	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
65½	50½	2.80	Pirelli Co	600	58	57⅝	58	58⅜
63⅞	48¼	2	Pillsbury	700	50¼	50	50	50⅛
83⅜	61	..	Pitts Coal	1500	72⅜	71⅛	71⅛	71¼
100	85½	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	85	85	85	84
78¼	60	..	Pitts Ter pf	10	57	57	57	55½
65⅝	58	..	Prairie O&G	800	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	59½
81⅜	62¾	3	Postum C	11200	77⅞	76½	76⅞	78
25⅜	19⅝	..	Press Steel	300	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20½
25⅞	18¼	..	Prod & Ref	300	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21½
94¾	75	2.60	Pub Serv	43700	93⅛	91⅛	91⅜	90¾
109⅝	105⅝	6	Pub Sv EG pf	100	108	108	108	..
91⅞	79⅝	4	Pullman	600	81⅞	81½	81⅞	81½
29½	23¾	1.50	Pure Oil	5100	30	29¼	29¼	30
115½	112	8	Pure Oil pf	140	113½	113	113	113½
			—R—					
82¼	74	5	Radio pf B	1000	81	80	80	80
114	68¼	..	Radio	81200	100½	97⅞	98¼	99⅜
46⅞	19	..	Radio-Keith	11400	34¼	32⅞	33	33⅜
117½	102¼	4	Reading	1700	109½	108½	109⅜	108⅜
43¼	41½	2	Reading 1pf	100	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	42
84⅜	57	..	Real Silk H	1000	77½	76⅜	76⅜	76⅝
102½	97	7	Real Silk pf	90	98	98	98	..
35⅜	28	..	Rem Rand	2000	34⅝	33½	33¾	34¼
31⅞	25⅝	.80¶	Reo Motors	1500	27¾	27	27¼	27½
102½	79¼	4	Repub Stl	200	97¾	97⅛	97⅛	97⅞
54⅞	48¼	..	Rep Brass	100	51	51	51	53⅞
12¼	7⅛	..	Reynolds S	400	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
49⅝	39¾	2¶	Richfield Oil	5900	47½	47	47¼	47
96	93	..	Rossia new	400	93	92¼	93	92¼
108½	70	7	Rob Reis pf	100	72	72	72	..
42⅛	33¾	..	Rio Grnde O	900	37⅛	36½	37	37⅛
55¾	49⅞	3.22	Royal Dutch	200	52⅛	52	52	52¼
43⅛	30	1	Royal Bk	2200	32	31⅛	32	31⅝
103½	99½	6	Royal Bk pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
94	62	3¶	St Joseph	1400	68	66½	66½	68
			—S—					
122¼	111	8	StL&SF	200	112½	112	112	112¼
96½	92¼	6	StL&SF pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½
115⅝	96⅛	..	StL SW	400	94¾	93	93	95⅝
51⅞	38¼	2	Savage A	100	46	46	46	46
21⅜	16½	..	Seabd AL	600	17⅝	17	17½	..
24½	18¼	..	Seabd AL pf	900	21	20⅛	21	20
22¼	15⅞	1.20	Seagrave	200	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅛
181	139⅜	2.50§	Sears Roe	2100	166⅞	164¼	164⅝	165½
10½	5½	..	Seneca Cop	200	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
149	123½	2	Shattuck	700	148¼	146⅜	146⅜	147¼
31⅜	25¾	1.40	Shell Union	5500	29⅞	29¼	29½	29⅝
74½	54½	5	Shubert Th	500	65⅜	63½	64¼	65½
116	75	3	Simmons	1900	87⅞	86	86	87½
34¼	18¼	1.60	Simms Pet	1000	30⅝	30	30	30½
45	35½	2¶	Sinclair	15900	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	39¼
111	107¾	8	Sinclair pf	100	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
46¼	32⅞	2	Skelly Oil	5100	44⅝	43½	43½	44¾
16¼	10¼	..	Snider	400	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
53½	33	..	Snider pf	1700	56	54	54⅞	54⅜
68½	53⅝	2	So Calif Ed	3900	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	56
3¼	2⅞	..	So Cal Ed rts	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
44⅞	34	2¶	So PR Sug	7000	40	39	40	39
52¼	39¾	..	Spang Chal	200	42	41½	41¾	42
42	35½	..	So Dairies A	300	40	39¾	40	39¾
15⅜	11⅞	..	So Dairies B	100	13½	13½	13½	14⅝
138⅜	124	6	So Pacific	3500	128⅝	128⅜	128½	128½
158⅜	141	8	So Railway	1800	140½	140½	140½	140
66⅜	45	..	Spicer Co	1200	60⅜	60	60½	60
55⅞	48½	3	Spicer pf	100	49¼	49	49¼	49
117⅞	77¼	3	Spiegel May	400	108⅞	108	108	108¾
99⅞	80⅜	3½	Sta Gas	3400	91⅝	90	91⅝	89¾
197⅞	170¼	3¶	Sparks With	4800	238½	227	235	225
81¼	64	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	1000	80	79¼	79½	79⅞
61½	48	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	1000	62⅜	61⅝	62	62
45¾	38	1.60	Sta Oil NY	6500	43¼	42⅜	42⅞	43¼
9⅝	4½	..	Sta Pl Glass	900	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
43¼	26	..	Stanley	100	42	42	42	41½
72⅜	65	2.50	St-Warner	6400	76¾	75½	75½	76⅜
101	52⅜	3	Stromberg	1100	104	102½	102½	100⅞
98	77	5¶	Studebaker	7600	84⅛	83	83	84
4½	3	..	Sub Boat	900	38	38	38	..
73⅜	38	..	Super Steel	3400	65¼	64½	65⅛	65
			—T—					
25½	19¼	1	Telautograph	200	21½	21¼	21¼	..
20⅞	16	1	Tenn Cop	1200	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅜
68⅞	57¼	3	Tex Corp	3700	66⅛	65⅝	65¼	66¼
85¼	72¼	4	Tex Gulf S	7700	80¼	79⅜	79⅝	80⅜
23⅞	16	5⅝a	Tex&P Coal	3800	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
24½	13¼	..	Tex&P LT	5300	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	18⅜
51⅞	34¼	2.40	The Fair	600	38	37½	37½	37½
62	44	3.60	Thompson	200	50½	50	50½	49
38	27¼	.80	Tidewater	800	37½	37	37	37¼
23⅞	17½	..	Tidewater As	8900	22¾	21⅞	22	22⅝
90	86	6	Tidewat A pf	100	89⅛	89⅛	89¼	89
31	25¾	.60	Timken-Det	300	28½	28¼	28¼	28½
14¼	9	..	Trans Oil	5100	92	90¼	90¼	90⅞
91⅞	73⅛	3	Timken	16700	13¾	13	13	13⅝
53⅜	41	1	Trans & W	200	51¾	51⅝	51¾	..
54½	38¾	2.50	Trico	7100	53¾	51⅛	52⅛	52
			—U—					
125¼	91	4	Underwood	1600	124⅞	122½	123	124
264½	196½	6	Un Carbon	1700	254½	153⅛	253⅛	254
86	82¼	..	Un Carb n	7200	85⅜	83⅝	84¾	85
54½	46	2	Un Oil Calif	1300	51¼	50½	50⅝	50
72⅞	66⅛	..	Unit Corp	210500	75⅛	72¾	73½	72⅞
231	209	10	Un Pacific	700	220⅞	220	220	220⅞
45⅞	45¼	..	Unit Corp pf	8300	45⅞	45½	45¾	45⅝
162	78⅜	..	Uni Air T	20300	154½	149	150⅞	154
53½	42	1.60	Uni Biscuit	400	47⅝	47¼	47¾	48
21	6¼	..	Uni Dyewood	96	17	15¾	15½	15⅝
75	53½	7	Uni Dye pf	20	70	70	70	70
158¼	126	4¶	Uni Fruit	600	127¾	128⅝	127	127
26⅜	16	..	Uni Paperbd	100	17	17	17	17½
81¼	39¼	3	Uni Elec Coal	1200	38½	38	38½	37⅞
55⅞	36	2	US CIPipe	700	41½	41¼	41½	41⅞
18½	12⅝	..	US Dist	200	16¼	16½	16½	16¼
173¾	128	6	US Ind Alco	3200	168⅝	166½	166½	166⅜
35½	20	..	US Leather	300	21¼	21	21	21
61⅞	40¼	4	US Lea A	300	42⅜	42	42	42
107	92	7	US Lea ppf	300	95½	95	95⅛	95
119⅛	81	4	US Realty	200	97⅞	96⅛	96⅛	97⅛
65	42	..	US Rubber	8400	56¾	55⅜	56⅜	55⅝
92¼	77	..	US Rub 1pf	500	82¼	81¼	81¼	82
72⅞	57½	3.50	US Smelt	700	62⅜	62	62	62
193⅞	157⅛	7	US Steel	7500	181½	179⅜	179¼	181¼
144¼	141	7	US Steel pf	100	142½	142½	142½	142½
6¼	5¾	..	US Steel rts	11900	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅞
22¼	13⅛	..	Univ Pipe	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15⅝
49⅜	35	2b	Util P&Lt A	1300	43½	42½	42½	43
			—V—					
13½	8½	..	Vadsco	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
116½	83¼	3	Vanadium	700	91⅞	91	91	93¾
83	60	..	Van Rite pf	20	82½	82½	82½	82½
114¼	110	7	Victor pr pf	100	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
24⅜	15⅛	..	Va-C Chem	2300	16⅞	15½	15½	15⅞
65¼	50	3	Va-C Ch 6%	200	50	50	50	50¼
91	50	..	Vulcan	20	85	84¾	85	85
			—W—					
104⅞	91½	5	Wab pf A	100	45	44¼	44¼	..
31	22¼	1.50	Waldorf	1700	31	30⅝	30⅝	31
44⅜	23¼	1.20	Walworth	700	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	39¾
84⅜	43	..	Ward Bk A	100	157¾	157¾	157¾	158
21¼	8¼	..	Ward Bk B	300	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
134	97	..	Warner B A	12000	127⅝	126⅜	126⅞	126¼
59¼	44	2.20	Warner B pf	700	56	55½	56	55½
42⅞	32½	2	Warner Quin	2400	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	34¼
170	139	4¶	Warren Br	100	157¾	157¾	157¾	158
34¼	15¼	..	Warren F&P	400	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
72½	63⅛	4	Wesson Oil pf	300	66½	66½	66½	66
93⅞	92¼	..	Westraco	900	94⅛	93⅜	93⅜	93¾
111¼	103	7	W Pen El 7%	20	107½	106⅝	106⅝	107½
110½	106	6	W Pen P 6%	10	109	109	109	109
117	113	7	W Pen P 7%	10	115	115	115	115¼
59¾	51	4	Wn Dairy A	600	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	53
34⅞	26	..	Wn Dairy B	100	29	29	29	29
54	32½	..	Wn Maryland	1300	46	45	45	45⅞
41⅞	33	..	Wn Pacific	600	37¾	36¾	37¼	36½
64½	57	..	Wn Pac pf	100	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	..
220¾	179¾	8	Wn Union	100	197	197	197	198
54¼	45¼	2	Westg A B	2000	47⅞	47½	47½	48
166½	137⅛	4	Westg Elec	24800	165⅜	163⅜	164	163¾
48¼	22	..	Weston In	300	44⅛	43⅞	44	44
38	30¼	2	White Eagle	1100	35½	35	35	..
53½	40⅝	1	White Mot	1000	45½	45¼	45½	45
54	43	3	Whi Rock	200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
48	20	..	Whi Sew M	400	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
57⅞	44½	4	Whi Sew pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
29⅜	19½	..	Wilcox Oil	700	27	26⅞	26⅞	27
61¼	37	2½	Wilcox Rich A	300	57	56½	56½	56
35	23	1.20¶	Willys-Over	9600	27⅜	26⅞	27	27¼
62	34	..	Wilcox Rich B	1100	56½	55½	55½	56⅛
103	96¼	7	Willys-Ov pf	100	98	98	98	98⅜
13½	8¼	..	Wilson	300	9¼	9¼	9½	9
27	17	..	Wilson A	1100	19¼	18¾	19	19
79	59	1.75	Wilson pf	300	61⅜	61½	61¾	..
232¼	192⅛	6	Woolworth	1600	232	231¾	231¾	231⅜
94½	85½	..	Woolwth nw	4700	94⅜	93⅞	94¼	94
92⅞	77⅞	3.50	Wor Pump A	100	82	82	82	82
149⅛	131	2	Wright Aer	4300	142⅝	139¾	140¼	141⅜
80⅞	70	3¶	Wrigley	100	77	77	77	77
			—Y—					
51¼	35	..	Yel Truck	6300	47⅞	46¼	47	47½
69⅜	52¼	2¶	Young S&W	2700	67½	64⅛	66¼	64½
132⅝	105	5	Young Tube	100	130	130	130	130¾

§Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

WHEAT DROPS TO NEW LOW PRICE LEVEL

Overabundance Chief Factor in Bringing About Sharp Decline

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The break in wheat carried prices to the lowest level since 1924, and with the exception of that year, prices were down to the cheapest basis since before the war.

The chief depressing factor is the overabundance of wheat in this country, Canada and Argentina. There was some hope for the bulls providing the crop outlook showed a change for the worse but up to the present time and with winter wheat harvest only a few weeks away, there has been much less than the usual cause for apprehension in regard to the crop.

The spring wheat conditions are favorable, and in the United States Northwest seeding will be about finished this week, with the completion of the Canadian seeding about the middle of next week.

The winter wheat crop is estimated officially at 595,000,000 bushels or 16,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. The private estimates were about 23,000,000 bushels higher than the average, but the Government used a smaller par.

The trouble with the wheat situation now is that there appears to be little chance of disposing of any big portion of the American surplus in the few weeks that remain before room will have to be made for new wheat.

Export business is confined to the Canadian grades for the most part, although on the extreme declines a little hard winter and durum wheat was worked. Domestic cash trade conditions have not changed much.

Congestion is reported at Montreal and Buffalo while stocks in Eastern positions are heavy generally. At the same time the drastic decline in futures has caused foreign buyers to keep purchases down to a minimum.

Prospects of some relief through the proposed lowering of freight rates on export wheat were dimmed by the fact that foreign prices were reduced immediately in anticipation of this move. Consequently this country is no closer to an export basis than before.

About the only unfavorable point now is that dry weather may cause concern in regard to the Canadian crop. Late reports from reliable sources say there is insufficient subsoil moisture all through western Canada. It is thought the acreage in Canada will be larger than a year ago, but no increase is expected in the United States Northwest.

Current news in regard to corn has been rather favorable to holders, especially in regard to the cash trade developments, there having been a brisk shipping trade, while receipts continue small. On the other hand the decline in wheat has been so drastic that it made corn prices look conspicuously high at present levels, while the probability is that receipts will increase shortly, and that planting will be finished in due time.

Oats began to weaken late in the week owing to larger deliveries and increased receipts. The open interest in wheat has been cut down for the May delivery to less than 2,000,000 bushels, and it is larger in May oats than in May wheat and corn combined.

TIRE PRODUCTION GAINS

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of automobile tires in the United States in March totaled 7,519,234, compared with 6,911,591 in February and 6,610,229 in March, 1928. Shipments were 6,610,229, compared with 5,232,335 in February and 5,731,401 in March a year ago. Inventories on March 31 totaled 16,351,759, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 over February, 1928, and of approximately 4,000,000 over the total on March 31 a year ago.

COTTONSEED CRUSHINGS UP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The census bureau announced today that cottonseed crushed from Aug. 1 to April 30 totaled 4,831,611 tons, compared with 4,526,591 for the similar period in 1928 and cottonseed on hand at the mills April 30 totaled 191,048 tons, compared with 107,844 a year previous.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

				Last	
200	Air Inv	23	22½	23	23
240	Am Chat	70	70	70	
100	Am & Gen S	71½	71½	71½	71½
200	Am Found	103½	102½	103½	103
1600	Am Pneu	6	5½	6	4¾
200	Am Pneu pf	24	24	24	24
20	Am T & T	221	219¾	219¾	220¼
60	Am Wool	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
20	Am Wool pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	..
20	Andes Pet	.80	.80	.80	.80
20	Anaconda	136½	135¼	135¼	137¾
30	Anacon w i	114	114	114	115⅞
30	Anacon rts	24	24	24	24⅜
200	Ariz Com	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
70	Avia Corp	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21¼
25	Bank Ital	67	67	67	..
1100	Av S N E	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	21½
60	Bingham	62	62	62	62
70	Bos El 2 pf	102½	102⅛	102⅛	101
105	Bos & Alb	179	178	178	..
10	B&M pf A	70½	70½	70½	70¼
10	B&M A sta	74	74	74	74
5	B&M pf B	108	108	108	..
60	B&M pf C	95¾	95⅜	95⅜	..
5	Bos Prov	176	176	176	..
140	Cal & Hec	44½	44⅜	44¼	44⅝
30	Chi Jct pf	105	105	105	105
20	Con Gas	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
20	Con Sec	106	106	106	104
40	Cop Range	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
700	Cr C Int	16½	16¼	16½	16½
40	Cred Alli	41½	41	41	42
140	Curtis Air	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
40	El Share pf	100	100	100	100
20	E Mass A	45	45	45	45
400	Em Asso rts	2⅜	2	2	..
1620	Em Asso	42¾	40	41¾	42⅞
20	Edison Elec	314	310	310	..
170	Eng Pub	53½	52⅞	52⅞	53⅜
20	El Bond & S	97¾	97	97	96¾
200	First Nat S	71⅛	69¾	71⅛	..
5	Galv H pf	48	48	48	..
20	Gen Alloy	19¼	19¼	19¼	18
20	Gen Elec	266¼	262½	262½	265½
50	Grief	41	41	41	..
50	Gilchrist	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
180	Gillette	112⅝	111⅜	112½	115¼
30	Granby	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
30	Globe Und	25	25	25	25
70	Hathaway A	44½	44½	44½	44½
600	Helvetia	.50	.50	.50	..
40	Hood Rub	21	20⅞	21	21
20	Int Sup	55	54¾	55	54⅞
40	Ins Sec	28	27¼	28	..
50	Int Hydro	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
250	Isle Royale	24¾	23½	24¾	24½
10	Insur share	23	23	23	23⅛
20	Kr & Toll	38⅜	37¼	37¼	38⅛
40	Kidder Pbdy	91½	91½	91½	..
170	La Salle	1½	1½	1½	1½
70	Mass Gas pf	84½	84	84½	84¼
1470	Mass Util	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
70	Mohawk	59½	59¼	59½	59⅝
200	Nash	97¾	96⅜	96⅜	98
6	Nat Leather	3	3	3	..
200	Nelson H	29½	28	29½	28
7	NE Tel	148½	148½	148½	149
20	NY NH & H	99	98⅜	99	99¼
170	Nipissing	3	3	3	..
300	N A Avia	19	18¾	18⅞	18
2100	No Butte	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
70	Old Domin	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
170	Penn RR rts	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
140	Pac Mills	35¼	35	35¼	35¼
90	Penn RR	79	78⅛	79	78⅞
20	Quincy Min	37½	37	37½	38
60	Rel Man	31	30	31	31
40	Spencer Tr	42	42	42	43
300	Shannon	.30	.30	.30	.30
5	Shawmut	24½	24	24¼	24½
230	So Sur	43¾	43	43½	43¾
5	Sull Mach	55	55	55	..
20	Sch ¾ Za	25	25	25	25
40	Swift & Co	129	129	129	130
200	Torrington	75½	75	75	75
800	Tower Mfg	12⅜	12	12	12½
30	Tri Cont	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛
305	Un Carbide	85¼	85	85¼	85⅛
50	Un Twist D	52	51	51¼	51½
10	Tri Cont pf	104	104	104	104
405	Uni Frnit	127¾	125⅝	127¼	126½
170	Uni Shoe	70⅝	69½	69½	70
70	Uni Shoe pf	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10	Uni Corp	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	..
800	Utah Apex	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
400	US & Int S	41½	41	41½	41½
200	Utah Met	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
70	Venez M	67	66½	67	68
20	Vt Mass Ry	114½	114½	114½	114½
450	Util Eq pf	100	100	100	102
40	Waldorf	31	31	31	30¼
1480	Whitenight	4	3¾	3¾	4
40	Westfield	30	30	30	..
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	
1500	Dom Coal 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	
3000	Hood Rub 7s	85	85	85	
5000	Int Hydro 6s	100	100	100	
1000	Mas G 4½'31	97¼	97¼	97¼	
5000	Rel Man 5s	95½	94	94	

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Totl surplus and undivided profits, $1,235,900, increase; total net demand deposits (average), $76,295,000, decrease; time deposits (average), $3,820,000, increase; clearings week ended today, $8,000,637,070; clearings week ended May 4, $9,186,766,376; clearings this day, $1,702,846,903.

HAMBURG ELEVATED

Hamburg Elevated, Underground Street Railway Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net of $1,470,179 after expenses and depreciation, compared with $1,460,518 in 1927.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS

In April Pond Creek Pocahontas Company mined 66,993 tons of coal, compared with 63,962 tons in March and 60,687 tons in April, 1928.

BURMEISTER & WAIN STOCK LISTED ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—For the first time in the history of a Danish industry, shares from the large shipbuilding firm of Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen, are being quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Hitherto the only Danish firm with shares upon the British Stock Exchange was the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen.

The firm has developed from an engine shop established in 1843, to a large company, with a capital of 35,000,000 kroner ($10,000,000) with 30,000,000 kroner paid in capital. The patent rights covering the original Diesel principle, were acquired by the firm in 1898, when the internal combustion engine was still in its infancy.

The first motorship, Selendia, was built by this company, and today their licenses and sub-licenses include some of the most prominent firms in many countries of the world.

The list of motorships, equipped with the Burmeister & Wain engines, number up to the present time 431, carrying 3,333,200 tons D. W.

GENERAL MOTORS EXTRA DIVIDEND

General Motors Corporation declared an extra dividend of 30 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on common. The extra is payable July 2, and the regular June 12, both to stock of record May 18.

Regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on 6 per cent debenture stock and 6 per cent preferred and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred were also declared, all payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18.

Donaldson Brown was elected chairman of the finance committee. John J. Raskob and C. S. Mott were elected members of the finance committee.

William S. Knudsen and John Thomas Smith were elected members of the executive committee.

The following have been elected vice-presidents: Albert Bradley, A. R. Glancy, R. H. Grant, O. E. Hunt, I. J. Reuter and C. E. Wilson.

Attention is called to fact that the amount of the regular quarterly and the extra dividend on the common stock declared in the first half of this year is equal to the amount declared in the first half of 1928.

GRAIN MARKET HAS MODERATE RALLY

CHICAGO (AP)—Rainy weather Southwest and West emphasizing complaints of excessive moisture in some districts did much to turn wheat prices upward today after a hesitating start. Liverpool wheat quotations lower than expected had only a transient effect here.

Opening at ½c decline to ⅛c advance, Chicago wheat later showed gains all around. Corn and oats also developed a rising trend, with corn starting ⅛c off to ⅝c up, and subsequently scoring a general advance. Provisions held steady.

Opening prices today: Wheat—May, 1.03½; July, 1.07⅝@1.08; Sept., 1.11½@1.11¾; Dec., 1.16@1.16⅜. Corn—May, 84¼c; July, 88¼c@88⅜c; Sept., 90c@90¼c; Dec., 84c@84⅛c. Oats—May, 45⅝c@45¾c; July, 43⅞c@44c; Sept., 42½c@42⅝c.

Wheat closed irregular, ¼c net decline to an equal advance, corn ¼c to ⅝c off, oats unchanged to ⅜c down, and provisions at 10c setback to 10c gain.

J. & P. COATS, LTD.

LONDON—Preliminary statement of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, shows net of £3,929,059 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with £3,759,542 in 1928. After writing off £500,000 extra depreciation on buildings and machinery installed during inflation period following war and paying bonus on common, balance forward was £825,954, compared with £676,896 in 1927.

PHILADELPHIA BOND OFFERING

PHILADELPHIA—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the mayor until June 3 for $10,000,000 City of Philadelphia 4½ per cent or 4¼ per cent bonds.

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W. A. Askew, Secretary

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NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	19.37	19.48	19.37	19.43	19.32
July	18.60	18.69	18.58	18.63	18.52
Oct. (old)	18.70	18.74	18.70	18.70	18.67
Oct. (new)	18.67	18.74	18.63	18.67	18.59
Dec.	18.84	18.90	18.78	18.82	18.76
Jan.	18.89	18.94	18.86	18.87	18.80
Mar.	19.00	19.10	18.98	19.03	18.96

Spots 19.65 up 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	18.61	18.74	18.61	18.71	18.59
July	18.57	18.64	18.57	18.63	18.52
Oct.	18.56	18.62	18.52	18.58	18.53
Dec.	18.67	18.74	18.63	18.68	18.64

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	18.70	18.75	18.70	18.75	18.74
July	18.68	18.72	18.65	18.68	18.57
Oct.	18.66	18.68	18.64	18.66	18.58
Dec.	18.75	18.79	18.75	18.79	18.68

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	9.88	9.93	9.87	9.93	9.91
July	9.84	9.91	9.84	9.91	9.89
Oct.	9.85	9.90	9.84	9.90	9.90
Dec.	9.84	9.90	9.84	9.90	9.90
Jan.	9.84	9.90	9.84	9.90	9.90
Mar.	9.89	9.94	9.88	9.94	9.95

Spots 10.15 up 7 points. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 1000.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
May	1.03½	1.04¼	1.03⅛	1.03⅝
July	1.07⅝	1.08⅜	1.07¼	1.08
Sept.	1.11⅝	1.12⅜	1.11	1.11⅝
Corn				
May	.84	.84¾	.83½	.83⅝
July	.88¼	.88¾	.87⅜	.87⅜
Sept.	.90¼	.90⅝	.90¼	.90¼
Oats				
May	.45⅜	.44¾	.45	.45¼
July	.43⅞	.44⅛	.43⅞	.43⅞
Sept.	.42⅝	.44¾	.42½	.42½
Lard				
May	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60
July	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65
Sept.	12.20	12.22	12.20	12.20

ELECTRIC AUTO LIT ECO.

NEW YORK—Electric Auto Lite Company sales, exclusive of battery sales, for five months to May 31 (May estimated 8% over April on basis of orders on hand) will total approximately $18,100,000 compared with $9,853,106 in the first five months of 1928, $8,215,293 in like 1927 period and $5,211,381 three years ago.

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT CO.

Illinois Power & Light reports for 12 months ended March 31 net profit of $5,963,099 after depreciation, interest, taxes and prior charges of subsidiaries, compared with $4,552,485 in the preceding 12 months.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Conditions in United States Sound and Active—Improvement in Britain

Soundness of trade and industrial conditions in the United States continues to be shown by reports from manufacturers, shippers and retailers.

No let-up is in sight for steel production. In the Chicago district the only difficulty is said to be found in the filling of orders. Specifications are heavy, and new orders are being turned away, or deliveries are deferred for so long that buyers in that district are obliged to send their business to eastern producers.

Exports to Europe for the first three months of this year are reported by the Department of Commerce as higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

Chain store sales for the first four months of this year, as reported by 31 leading chain stores, increased 18.6 per cent over those for the corresponding period of 1928. Sales of 464 department stores in April showed a gain of 3 per cent over April last year.

Trade volume thoughout the United States, as measued by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was larger during the week ended May 4 than in the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of last year, however, a decline was shown. The general level of wholesale prices has shown but little change recently, being at present lower than a year ago.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $92,202,358, as compared with $64,552,000 last week and $140,322,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Improvement in Great Britain

Industrial indicators reflect a continuation of British trade improvement in the coal, iron and steel industries and in building operations, according to cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce. The position of the textile trades continues unsatisfactory.

Slight further reduction in unemployment is reported, the total of workpeople listed on the unemployment registers on April 22 being 1,141,000 for Great Britain and 34,000 for Northern Ireland.

The monetary position shows a more settled state and no further increase in the bank rate is expected although conditions, in the opinion of financial circles, will be influenced by the results of the reparations conference.

Machine tool makers report better business, especially for the lighter types of equipment. Demand for colliery equipment has increased. Textile machinery business is irregular, with poor domestic demand but increasing foreign business. Automotive trade continues active. Locomotive builders are busy. Export business in electrical equipment continues satisfactory but domestic business shows a slight falling off.

The Lancashire cotton industry remains depressed.

The general outlook for agriculture is poor as a result of insufficient rain and continued cold weather.

Canada and Other Countries

Maintenance of the high trend in construction activity with favorable reflections in the market for builders' hardware, structural steel, lumber and other supplies is indicated in several Canadian centers.

Retail trade during the last week has been curtailed by rainy weather but wholesale volume continues satisfactory.

There is a continued firm tone in industry except in woolens and leather manufactures which are reported quiet.

Trade and industry in Australia continue dull because of labor difficulties in the coal and timber trades. Wool sales at Melbourne and Geelong closed steady.

Danish foreign trade was well maintained during March, although the severe ice conditions of the first part of the month caused imports and exports to drop below the average March turnover for the last few years.

Leading Stock Markets

Much irregularity developed in the New York stock market this week, but in the face of a call money rate of 14 per cent, at which figure loans renewed throughout the first four days, a fair show of steadiness was made. Drastic selling was absent and, while there were some weak spots, there was also conspicuous strength in sections of the list. Brokers' loans increased $19,000,000.

The London Stock Exchange began the week firm but quiet. The trend weakened later, however.

Improvement on the Paris Bourse was reported early in the week. Heaviness developed later, and trading was light. Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the reparations conference has been held as a cause of restriction of activity. Some gains were noted toward the close of the week.

Trading was brisk on the Berlin Boerse Monday and the tone was cheerful. Later in the week, however, prices grew softer, and irregularity developed.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Relatively few sales were made this week in the local cloth market, but inquiry continued fair. Print cloths held fairly firm. Sateens were shaded. Small lots of 4:37 sateens sold at 11 cents, with the 4:70s bringing an average of 10 cents.

To direct selling, details of which are not reported, is attributed much of the apparent lack of volume in the week's sales. Individual mills do not make public their sales figures, with the result that the data on the local market is furnished solely by brokers, who, however, have a fairly accurate knowledge of what business specific plants are doing.

Today's quotations on goods of standard construction are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6⅞c; 27-in., 64x60s, 6⅛c; 27-in., 56x52s, 5⅛c, and 25-in., 52x44s, 4¼c.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

LONDON—The Board of Trade states that imports into the United Kingdom in April amounted to £104,168,000, compared with £98,593,000 in March. Exports totaled £60,244,000, compared with £58,623,000, and re-exports were £10,376,000, compared with £9,986,000. Yarn cloth exports were £11,791,000, compared with £11,956,000. Imports of iron and steel totaled 261,632 tons, compared with 182,107 tons in March, while exports were 339,804 tons, compared with 350,138 tons.

WARNER AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Aircraft Corporation reports its operations at capacity, efforts being directed toward increasing the motor production. Last month the company shipped more than 75 motors, a new record. May shipments are expected to be even greater.

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will erect a new and modern mill at Sharon, Pa., for production of extremely wide and full finished sheets. New mechanical gas producers will be installed to replace the present hand fire producers.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	107⅜	107⅜
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84	84
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	102⅛	101½
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104⅛	104
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97⅜	97
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	103	102⅝
Am Int 5½s '49	106	105¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	76¼	76
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99½	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¾	102⅝
Am T & T cv 4½s wi	134¾	134⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103¼	103
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	81	81
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104½	104¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	178	178
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅞	89¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90¾	90½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86½	86½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113	112⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	98¼	98⅛
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	90	90
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91¾	91¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72⅞	72⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	91⅞
B&O cv 4½s '33	97½	97¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	101	100½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 5s series D	101	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¼	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¼	103¼
Beth Steel p f 5s '36	99¾	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101⅜	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104¼	104
Boston & M 5s '67	96¾	96¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	63	63
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103⅞	103¼
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100½	100½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94¾
Bklyn Queens Sub 1st 5s '41	74	74
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89¾	89¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	89¾	89¾
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104	104
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	115¼	115¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¾	93¾
Can North sf 7s '40	110½	110½
Can Pacific deb 4s	84¾	84⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96¾	96¾
Can South con 5s '62	105	105
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	91
Certainteed 5½s '48	75	74⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96½	96½
Ches & O 4½s A '93	94¼	94¼
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	91⅛	91
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97	97
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67¾	67½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	83	83
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73¼	73
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91¾	91⅝
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	94	94
Chi & Nw sf 5s '29	98¼	98¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107½	107½
Chi Railway 5s '27	82½	82½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93⅞	93½
Chi RI&P 4½s	91⅛	91⅛
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	99½	99½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114⅛	114⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86⅛	86⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95½
Clec CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	102½	102½
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	99¾	99¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108	108
Colonil Oil 6s ct	104½	103½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅛	99⅛
Com Inv Trust 6s	92¾	92¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	71	70
Com Inv Trust 5½s	96¼	96
Cons Ry 4s '55 J-J	68	68
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66½	66
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104¾
Cons Ry 4s '54	70	70
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Con Ry Lt & P 4½s sta	95½	95½
Container Corp 5s '43	83	81
Corn Prod 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅛	100⅛
Cuba Cone Sug deb 8s '30	64½	64
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	85⅞	85½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Del & Hudson 7s '30	102½	102½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88¾	88¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92¾	92¾
Detroit Ed Col 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¾	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106	106
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96⅝	96⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	103	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	81⅝	80
Erie 1st con 4s '96	83	82⅞
Erie cv 4s B '53	80	80
Erie gen 4s '96	77⅛	77⅛
Erie 5s '67	94¼	93½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101⅛	101⅛
Gen Mot Ass Corp 6s '37	101¾	101⅝
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅛	100⅛
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	111¼	111¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	93	92⅞
Grand Tk Ry can 6s '36	104¾	104½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75¾	75¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76	76
Humbile Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humblie Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102½
Ill Cen 4s '52	88¼	88¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	86¾	86¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98	98
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	101½	101½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Ind Steel 5s '52	103½	103½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91½	91⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '56	70⅛	70
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	70¼	70
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	64	64
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93¾	93¾
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	81½	81
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	106	106
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	93¾	93¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89¼	89¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	91⅛	91
Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95¾	95¾
Int T & T cv 4½s	129¼	128
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103	102¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75½	75½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99	99
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	87¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	104¾
Kendall 5½s war	93½	93¼
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	110	110
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102⅞	102⅞
Kreuger T 5s '59 rcts war	98¼	98
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97½	97¼
Lehigh Val con 4s sta	79½	79½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97	97
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104¾	104¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	110	110
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	89	89
L&N uni 4s '40	94⅛	94⅛
L&N 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	95½	95½
McCrory 5½s '41	97¼	97¼
Mich Cen 5s '31	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¼	99¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22	22
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84⅝	84⅝
Mo K & T 4½s '78	91	91
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106¾	106½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99	99
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73⅝	73½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¾	96⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99	99
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49	101⅜	101
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	93⅝	93⅝
Montana Power 5s A '43	100¾	100¾
Mont Pow deb 5s	100	99½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	96¾	96¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87	86¾
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	89¾	89¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	57	57
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97	96⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	72½	72½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98	98
N O T & M 4½s '56	88½	88½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88¾	88¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95⅞	95⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	104¼
NYC M C col 3½s '98	76	76
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105½	105¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	105½	105½
N Y Dock 4s '51	81⅞	81⅞
N Y Edison 5s '44	103½	103⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	113
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	77½	79
NY & N Jersy 5s '32	97½	97½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	11⅝	11⅝
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	76	76
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	41	40⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98⅞	98⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82½	82½
Niag Lock & O P 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	82½	82½
Norf & W div 4s '96	91⅛	90⅞
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	75	74
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¾	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100⅞	100¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65¼	65¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	87⅞	87⅝
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	96½	96½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	103	103
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111¾	111¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100⅜
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	88½	88⅜
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99¼	99¼
Ontario Trans 5s '45	100	100
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅝	98⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102½	102½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	87	87
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅛	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	108	107⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96½	96½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97¼	97¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	79	79
Penn R R con 4s '48	94½	94½
Penn RR 3½s B	87	86
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	98	98
Penn RR 5s '64	102	101¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	108⅞
Penn RR col 7s '30	101⅝	101½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103	103
Pere Marq 4s '56	89	89
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	90½	90½
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98⅛
Phil & Read 6s '49	103⅜	100¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100¼	100
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	97⅛	97
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100	100
Postal Tel Cab 5s	93½	93¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s	93⅛	93⅛
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	204	203½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98⅜	98⅜
Purity Baking 5s '48	92¾	92⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	97⅛	97⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	99¼	99¼
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93½	93½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101⅞	101½
Rio G&W 1st 4s '39	88⅞	87⅛
Rio G&W col 4s '49	82	82
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93⅝	93½
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	95	95
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L & S F 4s A '50	86	85⅞
St L & S F 4½s '78	87¾	87½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	99	99
St L&S F 5s B '50	99½	99½
St L S W con 4s '32	95¼	95
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	92¼	91⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
SeabdA L gold 4s '50	74	74
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	56½	56½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	49⅜	48¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74½	74⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	65¼	65¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95	94⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	83½	83
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Sn O 6s '27	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅜	102
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅞	93¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94	94
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅜	102⅜
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91	91
So Pacific 4½s '68	93	92½
So Pacific cv 5s '34	100	100
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	89½	89½
So Pac 4½s '69 w i	94⅜	94⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	87¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	114⅞	114⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103	103
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	102	102
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	96⅜	96¼
Tenn Copper 6s B	103	103
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	89⅞	89
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	97⅝	97¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56	55
Third Ave adj 5s '60	44	44
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	102¼	102⅛
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102	101⅜
Truax Traer 6½s	95½	95½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101¾	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92¾	92¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88⅝	88⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96	96
U S Rubber 5s '47	91	90¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108¾	108¼
Wabash 4½s '78	88	88
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100½	100½
Wabash 5½s '75	102⅝	102⅛
Walworth 6s '45	86⅛	86⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102¼	102¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	79	78
Western Pac 5s A '46	98½	98½
Western Un col 5s '38	101	101
Wheeling Steel 4½s	86⅝	86⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s w w	102	102
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	57⅛	57⅛
Willy-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100½	100½
Youngstown 5s	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last May11	Last May10
3½s '47	98.2	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4
1st 4¼s '47	99.20	99.20	99.17	99.17	99.17
4th 4¼s '38	99.23	99.23	99.20	99.23	99.20
US 3⅜s '43	97.22	97.22	97.22	97.22	97.16
US 4s '54	104.27	104.27	104.27	104.27	105
US 4¼s '52	108.20	108.28	108.20	108.28	....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 5s	87½	87½
Antioquia 3d 7s '57	90½	90½
Antioquia 7s A '45	92½	92¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	92	92
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	85	85
Argentine 5½s '62	96	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅝	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅜	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅜	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	86¼	86¼
Australia 5s '55	94½	94⅛
Australia 5s '57	94¾	94
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅜	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅜	105¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114	114
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Berlin 6s	89⅞	89¾
Berlin 6½s '50	95½	95½
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	91¾	91¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92⅛	92
Bolivia 7s ct	87½	87½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	89½	89
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	102	102
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	96¾	96½
Brazil 6½s '26	92¾	92
Brazil 6½s '27	92¾	92½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	106
Bremen 7s '35	99¾	99¾
Brisbane 5s '57	92¾	92¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	99½	99½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92	92
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101	101
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	96	96
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Chile '62 rct	93	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92⅛	91¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95¾	95¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98¾	98¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¾	93¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¼	93
Chile Jan '61	93¾	93¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101¼
Chile Sept '61	93¼	93¼
Colombia 6s Jan	88	88
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	81⅜	81⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	89½	89½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	91½	91½
Colombia 6s Oct	88	87½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	87¼	87¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96	96
Con Agr 6½s rct	86	86
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94⅞	94⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Cundi 6½s	84¾	83½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110
Denmark 4½s	88¼	88¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅜	103⅛
Denmark 5½s	99⅝	99⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	94¾	94¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	94⅞	94⅞
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102	102
Dutch E I 6½s '47	102⅛	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Est RR Co 7s '64	103	103
Finland 5½s '58	88½	88½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅜	97⅜
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Finnish A 6½s '54	97	97
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅞	104¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	101⅞	101⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	107⅞	107⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅝	112
Germ 7s '49	105⅝	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87½	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¾	82¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	94
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92	92
Germ G E 7s '45	102½	102
Greek 7s '64	96½	96½
Hambrug 6s '46	95	95
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100⅞	100⅞
Ilseder 6s ct	84½	84½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92½	92
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92	92
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¼	98¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	91¼	91½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¼	100
Lomb El 7s ww	96	96
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Minas 6½s	92½	92
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½	89
Norway Bk 5s	89¾	89½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	104	103¾
New So Wales 5s '57	92½	92½
New So Wales 5s '58	92½	92½
Nor Germ L 6s	92¼	92¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101	101
Norway (King) 5s '63	95¼	95¼
Norway 5½s '65	100	99¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	101¼	101
Norway (King) 6s '44	100⅞	100⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	101	101
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	90½	90½
Nuremberg 6s '52	85¼	85¼
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	86¾	86⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	95½	95½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	95	94
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s	96	95¾
Peru 6s ct	87½	87¼
Peru 6s '60	88½	88⅜
Peru 7s '59	101¼	101¼
Poland 7s '47	85	85
Poland 8s '50	96¼	96¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	101¼	100⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89⅞	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	101	101
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105	105
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	97⅜	97⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105½	105½
Rio G do Sul 6s	89	88
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90½	90⅜
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	101¾	101¾
Sao Paulo 6s	89⅞	89½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	104¼	104¼
Sax State 7s	96⅜	96
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90½	90½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96⅜	96¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105½	105¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86½	86½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	98⅞	98¾
Silesia Prov 7s	80⅛	80
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103½	103¼
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102⅝	102⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108½	108½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99⅝	99¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91	91
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97½	97
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	89⅞	89⅝
Unterelbe 6s	91	91
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103½	103⅜
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98⅝	98½
Vienna 6s	86¼	86
Warsaw 7s	80	80
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94¾	94¾

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Robert M. O'Hara, manager of the bill department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been appointed managing director of the Buffalo (N. Y.) branch to succeed Walter W. Schneckenberger, who resigned to become vice-president of the Seaboard National Bank.

LOEW'S, INC., PROFIT

Loew's, Inc., reports for 28 weeks ended March 10 profit of $5,251,958 after depreciation and taxes, but before subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $4,423,860 in the 28 weeks ended March 11, 1928.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
34 Acoutis Prod.	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
3 Aero Underwtrs.	40¾	40	40
8 Ainsworth Mfg.	52½	52	52½
6 Alexander Indus.	20	19¾	19⅞
1 Allied Packers	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Alum Co Am pf.	108	107⅞	107⅞
2 Am Beverage	15¼	15⅛	15¼
18 Am Cities P&L A	44⅞	43	44
6 Am Com Pow A	26	25¾	26
21 Am Cities P&L B	27	26⅝	27
4 Am Com P B	26	25⅞	26
3 Am Com P war	8½	8⅛	8¼
8 *Am Cont Oilfields	½	1/16	½
6 Am Cyan B	59⅛	58½	58½
2 Am Dept Stores	17½	17¼	17½
85 Am &Fgn Pow w	89¾	87	87
11 Am Gas & El	156	154¾	156
†125 Am Light & Trac	248	244½	244½
2 Am Maracaibo	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
52 Allied P&L	58	57⅛	57⅛
4 Allied P&L 1pf	77½	77¼	77½
5 Alum Ind	42	41	41
3 Alum Mfrs	35¾	35⅛	35¾
1 Aero Sup rts	3½	3½	3½
12 Am Cyana rts	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
1 Aero Sup B n	13½	13½	13½
1 Am Solv & Chem	30	30	30
1 AmStatesPubSerA	27	27	27
52 Am Super Pow A	169⅞	164¼	165
16 Am Super Pow B	169⅜	165	165
1 Am Superpow 1pf	99	99	99
30 AmsterdamTrading	30½	30½	30½
18 AngloChilConNitra	42	41⅞	41⅞
16 ArcturusRadTube	51½	50	51½
1 Argo Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 Arizona Globe	¼	¼	¼
25 ArkansasNatGas	8¼	8	8
1 Art Metal	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 Asso Dye & Print	21	20⅛	21
16 Asso Gas & El	57⅛	57	57
4 Asso Rayon	23	23	23
3 Asso Rayon pf	71⅝	70	70⅝
3 Atl Fruit&Sug	1	1	1
641 Am Sup rts	11⅞	10¾	10⅞
1377 Am Sup n	34¾	33⅝	33⅞
1 Angus Co vtc	14	14	14
5 Asso El Ind	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
4 Asso Ga El rts	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Atlas Plywood	56	55	56
6 Auburn Auto	222	219	219
1 Autom Vot Mach	10	10	10
1 AutomVotMach cvt	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 AviationCorpAmer	72¾	70⅛	70⅛
132 Aviation Corp	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
2 Aviation Credit	19	18⅞	18⅞
2 BellancaAircrft vtc	20	20	20
21 Bendix new	169¾	166½	167¾
1 Blauner's new	48	48	48
145 Bendix Aviat	86	84¼	84½
6 Beth Steel rts	6¾	6½	6½
2 Blumenthal S	94½	93	93
16 Bridgeport Mach	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
12 Briggs & Strat	36	35¼	36
1 British Celanese	8¼	8¼	8¼
18 Buff N & E Pow	74⅞	72½	74⅞
4 Buff N & E Pw A	60⅞	59¾	60⅞
1 Buff N & E Pw pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2 Bright Star B	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
†100 Bow Bilt Hot pf	37	37	37
1 Bruce Co	47¾	47¾	47¾
25 Burma Corp Ltd	4¼	4	4⅛
2 Butler Bros	27	26½	26½
15 CAM Co vtc	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
25 Can Marc Wire	8	8¼	8¼
1 Capitol Admin	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Carib Syn new	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Carnation Milk	37½	37¼	37½
3 Celan Crp A new	41	41	41
4 Cent Pub Serv A	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
4 Cen St Elec n	85⅞	84⅞	85
11 Cen States El war	35	34	34
2 Cen St El cvt pf	142½	142	142
2 Sent St El pf war	116½	116½	116½
1 Sent St El pf ex-w	83½	83½	83½
3 Chain Str Stck	34	34	34
3 Checker Cab nw	71⅝	70½	70½
30 Cities Serv new	29½	29	29¼
28 Cities Service	116½	116¼	116½
4 Cities Serv pf	98¼	98⅛	98½
1 Cities Serv B pf	9	9	9
1 Cities S Pw 6% pf	94	94	94
1 City Mch & Tool	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
12 Colon Oil	9⅜	9¼	9¼
18 Columbia Picture	35	34	35
4 Col Elec & Pow	62	61	62
11 Comstock Tun nw	1⅛	1	1⅛
41 Cons Aircraft	44⅝	44	44½
8 Cons Cop Min	12½	12⅜	12⅜
5 Cons Film Ind	24¾	24½	24¾
1 Cons Gas&El Balt	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Cons Instrument	32⅞	32¼	32¼
1 Cons Laundry Crp	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Cons Ret Stores	30	30	30
4 Cons Royalty	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
5 Cons Theater	23	23	23
1 Continental Dimnd	36	36	36
12 Cont Oil vtc	23	22⅝	22⅝
380 Col G&E rts	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛
†50 Crane Co	44	44	44
1 Cooper Bessemer pf	50	50	50
2 Courtaulds Ltd	20½	20½	20½
15 Syndic	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1 Cresson Gold	¾	¾	¾
11 Surtis Aero&Ex	41	40⅝	40⅝
48 Curtiss Flying	28	26⅝	28
68 Curtiss Airports ctf	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
1 Daniel Reeves	39¾	39¾	39¾
11 Darby Pet	15½	15⅜	15½
1 Davega Inc	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
4 Davenport Hos	26	25½	26
†25 Deere & Co	606½	606½	606½
32 De Forest Radio	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
2 De Forest rts	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Derby Oil	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
1 Doehler Die-Cast	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
74 Douglas Aircraft	45½	45⅛	45½
8 Dubilier Condenser	6½	6	6
†275 Duke Power	184	172	172
1 Durant Mot	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Durant Mot	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Duz Co ctf	1¾	1¾	1¾
25 East Sts Pow B	53⅞	51¼	51½
287 El Bond&Sh	97⅝	94½	96¼
248 Electric Invest	153½	145	149
1 El P&Lt op war	45	45	45
98 Empire Pow	62	59	60
1 Eng Gold Mines	2	2	2
1 Eng P Ser war	26½	26½	26½
1 Evans Wallo Lead	16½	16½	16½
1 Fageol Mot	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
14 Fairchild Aviation	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛
1 Fandango Ltd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10 Falcon Lead Min	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Fandango Ltd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15 Fed Wat A	48⅞	47½	48½
1 Federated Metals	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Firemen's FundIns	112½	112½	112½
225 Fokker Aircraft	60¾	55	56
†25 Ford Mot Can B	95	95	95
21 Ford Mot A	62½	61⅞	62⅛
4 Ford Mot rts	84¾	84	84¾
26 Fiat Am rcts	27⅝	26¾	27¼
2 Foremost Dairy pf	22	22	22
1 Foremost Fabrics	29	29	29
41 Ford Motor Ltd	19	18¼	19
1 Foremost D Pr	15¼	14⅛	14⅛
2 Forhan Co A	28	28	28
48 Foundation Foreign	16⅞	15¼	16
35 Fox Theater A	28¾	28¼	28¾
2 Freed-Eisemann	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
15 Freshman Chas	11¼	10¾	11¼
11 Gamewell Co	77¼	76¼	76¼
1 Garlock Packing	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
8 Gen Alloys	20	19¾	20
1 Gen Am Inv Co n	84	84	84
4 Gen Bak new	8	7⅞	7⅞
31 Gen Bronze	53¼	50¾	53¼
14 Gen El Eng rcts	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
1 Gen Fireproofing	35	35	35
8 Gen Ldy Mach new	25¾	25½	25¾
45 Gen Pub Ser	44	42	43¼
14 Gen Rlty&Util	20	19¾	20
1 Gen Rlty&Util pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Gleaner Comb H	122	122	122
1 Glen Alden Coal	126	126	126
4 Goldberg Stores	23⅝	23½	23⅝
8 Golden Center Min	7⅜	7	7⅜
2 Golden Coin	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
80 Goldfield Cons	½	½	½
48 Goldman Sachs T	108⅞	108⅝	108½
4 Gold Seal Electric	103	101	101
1 Gorham Mfg vtc	74	74	74
1 Gotham Knitbac	12¼	12¼	12¼
15 Gold Seal n	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
1 Gorham Mfg A	35	35	35
1 Gorham Mfg rts	.80	.80	.80
2 Gen Print Ink	47	47	47
2 Gen Ind Alco ctf	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Grigsby Grunow	129⅛	128	128
5 Ground Gripper	38	37½	38
1 Ground Gripper pf	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Guardian Fire	66½	66½	66½
84 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	170⅞	167⅞	170⅞
3 Hall Print Co new	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
31 Haygart Corp	67½	66⅜	66⅜
54 Hazeltine Corp	60⅛	54⅞	59½
1 Hecla Min	18	18	18
19 Helena Rubinstein	23⅛	22½	22⅝
5 Hollinger Gold Min	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Homaokla Oil	5	4⅞	5
14 Hondaille Her B	55⅝	54	54¼
1 Hondaille Her A	54	54	54
2 Hudson Bay M&S	18¼	18	18¼
38 Humble Oil & Ref	121⅞	120	120
1 Imp Oil Can	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Imp Oil Can new	29½	29½	29½
1 Ins Co No Am	80½	80½	80½
1 Insurance Sec	28	28	28
28 Ins Shares	24	23⅜	24
184 Intercon Petrol	2¾	2½	2¾
39 Inter Proj n	25¼	24½	24⅝
4 Invest Equity	52½	51¼	52½
42 Inter Tel&Tel rts	4	3¾	3⅞
8 Inter Shoe	66¾	66¾	66¾
4 Inter Prod	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
8 Inter Projector	118	110	118
4 Inter Utial B	17½	17⅛	17½
5 Inter Util war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Interstate Hos	30⅜	20⅛	20⅜
8 Iron Cap Copper	5⅝	5	5¼
118 Irving Air Chute	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
1 Kerr L Mines	1½	1½	1½
4 Keystone Aircraft	38	37	37
5 Kirby Pet	2	2	2
12 Kelsey Hayes rts	4	3⅞	4
8 Kermath Mfg Co	16⅝	15¼	16⅝
2 Kolster Brandes	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Lackawan S new	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1 Lake Superior	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6 Lakey Fdy & M	28	27¼	27⅜
1 Lefcourt Real n	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
4 Leh C & N	164⅝	160	164⅝
5 Leonard Oil	5	5	5
4 Lerner Stores	47½	47⅜	47½
†50 Lib Ow Sh Gl	184	184	184
1 Lib Mc&Lib	13	13	13
4 Lily Cup	21	20½	21
1 Lone Star Gas	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
†110 Long Is Lgt pf	109½	109⅛	109⅛
10 Louisiana L & E	12½	12½	12½
8 MacMar Stores	37½	36½	37½
2 Mangel Stores	34¾	34½	34¾
98 Marconi Int Mar	24¼	22	23½
8 Mar Wireless Eng	20½	20¼	20¼
8 Mavis Bottling Co	9	8⅞	9
149 Memphis Nat Gas	18¾	17½	18½
2 Merrit Chap & Sst	28½	28½	28½
1 Metro Ch Stores	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Midland Steel	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Minn Honywl Reg	71½	71	71½
23 Miss Kansas P L	39⅝	38½	38½
8 Mock Judson	38¾	37	38¾
4 Mohawk & Hud P	58¾	58⅝	58⅝
2 Mohawk & Hud w	28⅞	27½	28⅞
2 Mohawk Mining	60⅛	60	60⅛
1 McCord Rad B	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
4 Marland Oil Mex	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
6 Mex Seabd rts	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 Minn Steel	90	89⅞	89⅞
1 Moody's Invest pf	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1 Mountain Gulf Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾
15 Nachman Spring	68½	67	68
6 Nathan Straus	30¼	30	30
9 National Aviation	83	81	81
1 National Baking	5	5	5
5 Nat Banc Service	64	64	64
9 Nat Elec Pow A	90⅞	80¼	80½
33 Nat Fam Stores	41⅜	41	41⅜
9 Nat Fam Stor pf	42½	42½	42½
2 Nat Food Prod B	10	10	10
4 Nat Pub Serv A	24	23⅝	23⅝
2 Nat Rub Mach	29½	29½	29½
1 Nat Screen	31½	31½	31½
8 Nat Sugar Ref n	44	44	44
8 Nat Thea Sup	19	18½	19
1 Nat Trade Jour	26½	26½	26½
2 Nat Trans	24⅛	24	24
2 Nehi Corp	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
†150 Neisner Bros pf	200	198½	198½
12 Nelson Corp	30	28⅛	29⅝
4 Nevada Cal Elec	29⅞	28⅛	29⅞
2 Newberry Co	79⅞	79¾	79¾
1 New Bradford	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
†10 New Eng Pow	84½	84½	84½
1 New Mex & A Ld	6½	6½	6½
1 Newmont Mining	210¼	210¼	210¼
6 New York Invest	46⅞	46⅛	46¾
†50 NY Tel 6½% uf	112¾	112¾	112¾
8 Niagara Shares	46½	45½	45⅝
1 Nauheim pf	18	18	18
1 Nehi pf	72¾	73	72¾
1 New Haven Clock	25	25	25
2 Niles Bem Pond	69⅝	67⅛	67⅛
7 Noma Elec	23⅜	23⅛	23¼
12 Noranda Mines	57½	56¼	56¼
1 Northam War pf	44½	44½	44½
196 No Am Aviation	19¼	19	19⅛
1 Nor Am Cement	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 No Am Util Sec	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
2 No Cent Texas	11	11	11
14 No States Pw A	166¼	164¼	165¼
1 No States Pw pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
145 N'east Pow	56½	54¼	54¼
60 Noranda rts	.40	.39	.39
65 Ohio Cop	2⅛	2	2⅛
1 Ohio Oil	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
3 Oil Stocks A	17⅞	16⅝	17⅞
2 Oil Stocks B	16⅞	17	17
2 Orange Crush	26½	26⅜	26½
2 Outboard A	21½	21¼	21½
4 Pac G&E 1pf	26½	26⅜	26⅜
1 Pacific West Oil	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Pandem Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
†40 Penney A pf	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
16 Penn Ohio Edis	72⅞	70⅝	72½

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

ADDITIONAL ISSUE

5,000 Shares

STANDARD FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DAVENPORT, IOWA

Capital Stock

Organized under the Insurance Laws of the State of Iowa

This stock is being sold for the purpose of providing funds for the expansion of the Company's underwriting program.

Mr. Taylor, President of the Company, summarizes in his letter as follows:

HISTORY: The Standard Federal Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1923 under the name of the Central Federal Fire Insurance Company as a running mate to the Federal Surety Company for the purpose of writing automobile fire and theft insurance which could not be legally written by a Surety Company. On December 31, 1927, the company took over all of the assets and assumed the liabilities of the Standard American Fire Insurance Company of Illinois. A readjustment of the capital structure was made at that time and the name changed to the Standard Federal Fire Insurance Company.

CAPITALIZATION: The Capitalization upon the completion of this additional financing will be as follows:

	Authorized	Outstanding with this issue
Capital stock (par value $10.00)	40,000 shares	40,000 shares

The stock will be fully paid and non-assessable.

ASSETS: The balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 1928, as reported to the various Insurance Departments, adjusted to give effect to the present financing, shows total assets of $1,106,119.06. The capital and net surplus after giving effect to the present financing will be $662,500.00. Adjusting such balance sheet to give effect to equities in non-admitted assets, unearned premium reserves, salvage items, furniture, fixtures, agency plant, together with a voluntary reserve of $73,945.51 will show the intrinsic value of the stock in excess of the offering price.

MANAGEMENT: The company will continue under the same management as the Federal Surety Company with Mr. W. L. Pettibone, formerly of the Great American Fire Insurance Company of New York, as underwriting manager. All other officers and directors of this company are likewise officers and directors of the Federal Surety Company.

RUNNING MATE ADVANTAGES: This Company is now operating in fourteen Middle Western states including Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa. The Federal Surety Company has just completed additional financing which will enable that Company to enter new territory. This territory expansion on the part of the Surety Company will be followed by the Fire Company. The Fire Company will, therefore, have the advantage of the development work done by the Surety Company with consequent great savings in development expense over the cost of the development were the Fire Company operating alone.

PURPOSES OF THIS OFFERING: The proceeds from the sale of this additional stock will enable the company to increase its premium income through its present field forces without any additional expense and likewise to extend its operation into new territory and thereby reduce its operating expense to premiums earned.

EARNINGS: While the company has only operated one year as a full-fledged Fire Insurance Company writing general lines its balance sheet of December 31st shows a gain in net surplus for the year of $63,779.01 or equivalent to $1.80 per share. It is estimated that with the increased underwriting which will be made possible through the use of additional funds and the expansion of the company's territory, the company should earn approximately $2.00 per share on its outstanding capital.

All legal details in connection with the increased capital have been approved by the Company's Counsel. Authority for the issuance of said stock has been obtained from the Insurance Department of the State of Iowa as required by law.

OFFICERS

CHARLES SHULER, Chairman
W. L. TAYLOR, President & General Manager
GEO. E. DECKER, Vice President
W. L. PETTIBONE, Vice President
FRANK B. YETTER, Vice President
THEO. G. LORENZEN, Secretary-Treasurer
W. H. STUART, Assistant General Manager

DIRECTORS

C. W. BORG, Rock Island
Founder of Borg & Beck Corporation (now Borg Warner)

M. H. CALDERWOOD, Davenport
Banker; President—Mississippi Valley Fair & Exposition; Ex-President—Iowa Bankers Association

GEO. E. DECKER, Davenport
President of the Register Life Insurance Company; Director of the American Commercial & Savings Bank

H. C. KAHL, Davenport
Director—Citizens Trust & Savings Bank; Vice President—Walsh Construction Company

M. LANDAUER, Davenport
Member of the firm of Simon & Landauer

ALFRED C. MUELLER, Davenport
Capitalist and Attorney at Law

CHARLES SHULER, Davenport
Director—American Commercial & Savings Bank, Bettendorf Co.; Director and President of the Colorado Utah Coal Company

W. L. TAYLOR, Davenport
President and General Manager—Federal Surety Company

FRANK B. YETTER, Davenport
Active Vice President—American Commercial & Savings Bank; Director—Register Life Insurance Company; Ex-President—Iowa Bankers Association

A. W. CLUTTER & COMPANY
120 So. La Salle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

RICHARDSON & COMPANY
Citizens Bank Building
Davenport, Iowa

Price $25.00 per Share

All statements herein are official or are based on information which we regard as reliable, and while we do not guarantee them, we ourselves have relied upon them.

We Pay MORE THAN 7 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

This Company has the proud record of not having lost a dollar. It has always paid more than seven per cent dividends, payable quarterly; does not employ solicitors nor charge a membership or withdrawal fee. All shares are non-assessable, sold and redeemed at par, plus declared dividends.

ALL LOANS FULLY COVERED BY WINDSTORM INSURANCE

April 5, 1921	$0.00	March 31, 1925	$750,097.74
March 31, 1922	$147,608.20	March 31, 1926	$1,208,168.28
March 31, 1923	$272,463.58	March 31, 1927	$1,557,991.60
March 31, 1924	$500,130.44	March 31, 1928	$2,116,982.70

March 31, 1929, $2,735,050.05

Authorized capital, $5,000,000.00. A Mutual Company under State supervision. We respectfully solicit your investments. Write for further information.

HOME BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY
C. S. PIKE, *President* E. M. MILLER, *Sec'y-Treas.*
16 and 18 Laura Street, Jacksonville, Florida

Imports of

HIDES ✓ WOOL ✓ COTTON ✓ SILK
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Dollars JOINTLY WITH
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KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
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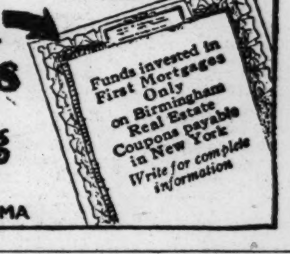

Funds invested in First Mortgages Only on Birmingham Real Estate Coupons payable in New York
Write for complete information

Birmingham Building AND LOAN INC.
2028 FIRST AVENUE - BIRMINGHAM - ALABAMA

HIGHLAND TRUST NEW STOCK

The board of directors of the Highland Trust Company, Somerville, Mass., voted to recommend to the stockholders that the par value of the stock be changed from $100 to $20 a share, and that five new shares be issued for each one share outstanding, that the new shares be issued to increase the capital from $100,000 to $150,000, and to increase surplus to $215,000. The present capital is $100,000, and the surplus and undivided profits $223,202. The surplus and undivided profits based on liquidation value on securities owned is $395,895.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT

PITTSBURGH—A contract totaling $1,500,000 is to be let shortly by Allegheny County for an airport. Property has been acquired comprising 1200 acres. Total landing field area will be 400 acres. The airport will be one of the largest and finest in the country. Present plans are said to anticipate airport needs for many years to come, calling for hangars, hotels, a clubhouse, aviation college buildings, Government weather bureau and parking space for 25,000 or 30,000 automobiles.

SOVIET WORKER FARES BETTER, BUT NOT WELL

Picture of Typical Factory Town Shows Improvements, and Need for More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOBINKA, Russia—How does the Russian worker live today? This question acquires special importance because the Bolshevik revolution was avowedly based on the idea that the proletariat should be the ruling class, and certainly, if one makes the comparison between present-day and prewar conditions, the industrial workers have fared better than any other class of the population.

Here in Sobinka, a factory town on the River Klyazma, something over four hours' ride on the train from Moscow, one may find a fair specimen of the life of the provincial textile workers.

The town is centered around a large factory, which has been renamed "Proletarian Vanguard." Here 7000 workers are employed.

Making the round of the large, crowded, ill-smelling brick tenements in which most of the workers live, one feels that, in housing at least, the position of the "Proletarian Vanguard" of Sobinka is decidedly inferior to that of the average group of similar workers in western Europe or America.

A Family to a Room

One family to a room is the general rule in these tenements, or barracks, as they are called in Russia; and one or two extra people, usually unmarried women or girls, are stowed away in curious cubby-holes, built under the ceilings something like the upper berths of trains and curtained off from the rest of the room.

A few hundred fortunate families have been removed from these tenements and placed in tolerably decent newly-built two-room apartments, but the tenements remain the shelter of the majority of the Sobinka workers.

In the matter of provisioning, the situation of the Sobinka workers also leaves much to be desired. Bread is sold in limited quantities, as is the rule all over Russia, and the workers complain of frequent shortages of meat, butter and milk.

And yet an impartial observer would not carry away an impression that the workers of the "Proletarian Vanguard" are disaffected in their attitude toward the existing régime.

The element of relativity must never be forgotten in passing judgment on Russian conditions. Soviet trade union officials are quite ready to admit that Sobinka is far from being a workers' paradise. But they are able to point to various signs of improvement.

Improvement Shown

The tenements were built before the revolution, and while only a minority of the workers have been provided with more adequate housing, at least some progress is being registered, and 10 or 15 per cent of the profits of the Vladimir Textile Trust, which manages the factory, are assigned every year to this purpose.

A public nursery is an innovation, as is the factory club, with its library and its "circles" for the study of music, radio and other subjects. So is the factory theater.

Still more important, perhaps, is the fact that the ambitious worker has a far better chance to rise than before the revolution.

The factory committee, which is supposed to represent the workers in their disputes with the management, attracts many of the more energetic workers into its various fields of activity—negotiation of wage differences, maintenance of safe conditions of labor, cultural work, etc.

In short, while many workers take little interest in the new social and cultural activities, and respond primarily to the stimulus of the full dinner-pail, the more active, who in other countries often become strike leaders, find so many avenues of self-expression under the Soviet system of industrial management that very few of them drop into the ranks of the malcontents.

This is a very important factor in determining the strength of the Soviet system's hold on the industrial workers, which appears sufficiently strong to outweigh present hardships.

INDICATIONS OF SUSTAINED HIGH BUSINESS LEVEL

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun's weekly business review says: With various evidence of a sustained high level of commercial activity, there also are indications of increasing irregularities that reflect the presence of restraining forces.

The latter differ in character and are somewhat more numerous, yet basic conditions disclose supporting features that are distinctly reassuring. After the impressive industrial expansion of the early months this year, some subsequent slackening would be natural, but it may be longer deferred than usual in certain of the major lines.

Such a status exists even now in the great steel trade, whose influence on general business is far-reaching. Maximum mill schedules mean steady employment for many thousands of workers beyond the accustomed time.

Hence, the public buying power, while reduced by strikes in some other manufacturing branches, retains marked strength, and distribution of goods continues in notably heavy volume. The best results in the retail field have not been achieved, however, because inclement weather over a large area of the country has arrested the movement of seasonal merchandise, and has diminished interest in summer needs.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

New York Central reports for the quarter ended March 31 net income after taxes and charges of $29,438,585, including 100 per cent extra dividend, amounting to $18,603,800, on company's share of Michigan Central stock. This is equal to $6.35 a share on the 4,635,586 shares of stock and $2.34 a share after excluding the Michigan Central extra dividend, comparing with net income of $9,140,099, or $2.17 a share on 4,212,854 shares, in the first quarter 1928.

SUGAR MELTINGS GAIN

Total sugar melt of 14 United States refineries from Jan. 1 to May 4 was 1,700,000 long tons, compared with 1,500,000 long tons between Jan. 1 and May 5, 1928. Deliveries to May 4, 1929, were 1,485,000 long tons, as against 1,425,000 to May 5, 1928.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	10%	10%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	5¾@6
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6½	7¼
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8½	8½
Four to six months	8½	8½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	54⅜c	54¾c
Bar silver in London	25¼d	25⅜d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$71,000,000	$1,702,000,000
Year ago today	95,000,000	1,526,000,000
Balances	25,000,000	156,000,000
Year ago today	41,000,000	132,000,000
Exchgs. for week	432,000,000	7,998,000,000
Bals. for week	161,000,000	852,000,000
F. R. bank credit	25,155,845	134,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅝@5½
60 days	5⅝@5½
90 days	5⅝@5½
4 months	5¾@5½
5 months	5⅞@5⅝
6 months	5⅞@5⅝

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	5	London	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	6
New York	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅜
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	6	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	7½
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	8

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84¾	$4.84 11/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¼	4.85 3/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0390¼	.0390⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1387½	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523¾	.193
Germany—mark	.2368	.2371	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0295¾	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2664	.2665	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¼	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4017½	.4020½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743¼	.1743¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665	.2666	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0453	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1426	.1425	.193
Sweden—krona	.2670	.2671½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925¼	.1926	.193
Jugoslav—dina	.0175½	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4871	.4871	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6037	.6054	*
India—rupee	.3624	.3624	.4866
Japan—yen	.4465	.4475	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4208	.4210	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1189	.1190	.3245
Chile—peso	.1204	.1204	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9788	.9748	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99½	.99½	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4100	.4125	.4985

*Par unsettled.

DIVIDENDS

Radio Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the Class A preferred and $1.46 on Class B preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 1.

The initial dividend of $1.46 on the $5 dividend Class B preferred of Radio Corporation of America is for the period from March 15 to June 30.

Connecticut River Power Company, a part of New England Power Association, declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Northern Pipe Line Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2, payable July 1 to stock of record June 7.

Alabama Great Southern declared the usual extra dividend of $1.50 and the regular semiannual dividend of $2 on the common, both payable June 28 to stock of record May 24, and the regular semiannual dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 11.

Cushman's Sons, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $2 on the 8 per cent preferred, all payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

United Chemicals, Inc., declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis.

Gulf States Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $6 preferred and $1.37½ on the $5.50 preferred, both payable June 15, 1929, to stock of record June 5, 1929.

Bullard Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable June 29 to stock of record June 18.

Ward Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

Counselors Securities Trust declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share payable July 1.

FORECASTS INDICATE BUMPER WHEAT CROP

WASHINGTON—The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture estimates 1929 crop of winter wheat at about 595,350,000 bushels, or 16,371,000 bushels larger than the crop harvested in 1928, and 46,078,000 bushels more than five-year average from 1923 to 1927, inclusive. Winter wheat will begin to reach the markets about July 1.

The report also indicated rye production of 44,366,000 bushels contrasted with 41,766,000 in 1928.

A report put out simultaneously by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, stated that acreage sown to wheat for 1929 harvest in 16 foreign countries totaled 6,443,999 acres, as compared with 95,403,000 acres for the 1928 harvest. In three prairie provinces of Canada 17,453,000 acres had been sown for all crops of which 951,000 were for wheat.

The bureau said that most recent reports from Europe indicated that conditions there were not entirely satisfactory due to cold weather which had been experienced.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton opened steady today at an advance of 3 to 9 points on continuation of yesterday's covering movement, on some trade and commission house buying prompted by relatively steady cables, and on reports of a firm spot situation in the South.

Trading was moderately active with offerings comparatively light. Active months sold 14 to 17 points net higher before the end of the first hour. July advanced to 18.69, and December to 18.90, but the market met a little more realizing at these figures and eased off slightly.

The amount of cotton on shipboard awaiting clearance at the end of the week was estimated at 82,000 bales compared with 95,000 last year and 118,000 two years ago.

Liverpool cables reported covering, trade calling, and American buying in the market there, and said there was an improving cloth demand, especially from India.

Wright Aeronautical Has A Remarkable Expansion

Can Produce 6000 Airplane Engines Annually —Assets Treble in Year—Earnings Soaring

By G. R. ERICSON

A generation or two hence readers of financial news may look back upon the present period as a halcyon age of opportunity, when new inventions or improved applications of old designs or formulas afforded the person with moderate funds a chance to participate on the ground floor, so to speak, in the Aladdin-like growth of scores of American companies. It is a truism to say that the investor with vision, he who buys future values, adds vastly faster to his material wealth in foregoing present income, than he who looks merely at the current return. In such a way argues he who bought Wright Aeronautical Corporation stock a few short years ago. Less than five years ago that issue sold under $10 a share and even in 1927, it sold as low as 24½. This week it sold at the equivalent of 298.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation is the largest manufacturer of aircraft engines in the United States, and is perhaps as well known abroad as any other American concern. It has been a pioneer in the development of swifter and more powerful engines for aircraft and its unquestioned prominence in the air is evidenced by the numerous aviation records made in this country by planes using the company's engines.

In May, 1928, its "Cyclone" engine captured the navy seaplane records for endurance, distance and altitude, while everyone is familiar with the transatlantic flight of Lindbergh in a plane powered by a Wright motor.

As is to be expected of a corporation which is practically first and thoroughly established in this rapidly developing field, Wright's progress is more than gratifying to its growing number of stockholders. Its sales which totaled $3,307,710 in 1925, had risen to $8,781,516 in 1928, and sales for the first quarter of this year of approximately $3,000,000 were the largest for a quarter in the corporation's history. That is at the rate of $12,000,000 annually. However, production is steadily on the increase, and an estimated gross business of $15,000,000 at present does not seem unlikely.

Rapid Expansion In Business

As an indication of further expansion to come, it may be noted that while unfilled orders at the end of 1928 totaled $2,592,025, a huge volume of business flowed in to the company in the early months of this year, so that by the time the annual report was completed in the first week in March, Charles L. Lawrence, president, was able to announce that $7,658,398 of additional orders had been received, making a total as of March 6 of $10,250,423. By the middle of last month, Wright had some $12,000,000 in orders on its books, or more than $3,000,000 in excess of the entire 1928 production.

Last year's sales represented the delivery of 1644 engines of various types, together with spare parts, of which 766 were sold to the United States Government and 878 to commercial users. The bulk of the engines sold were of the "Whirlwind" type, the company's J-5, which developed 200 horsepower and cost $4900 and which was reduced to $4000 on Nov. 1 last.

This motor was not powerful enough to meet the ever-growing demand for still greater capacity and yet it was too powerful for the smaller training planes and sport planes used by private owners, so the J-6 with 300 horsepower and the J-6-150 with 150 horsepower were developed after 18 months' experiment. The company is about to cease production of the J-5 and its place will be taken by a new model of 225 horsepower.

The company has also developed an even more powerful motor than any of the "Whirlwinds," being now in increasing production of the "Cyclone," an engine of 525 horsepower, and capable of traveling 175 miles an hour in a two-passenger open ship and 125 miles an hour in a 5-passenger amphibian. As showing the increasing demand for this larger type, there were produced in January 20 "Cyclones," in February 26 and in March 38, while output of the 200 horsepower type fell off from 137 in February to 60 in March. The output of the 300 horsepower motors jumped from 3 in January to 74 in February and 138 in March.

Covers Entire Field

Wright will soon place on the market an even lighter unit than the J-6-150, the "Gypsy Moth" with 90 horsepower. This engine which will be produced at St. Louis is expected to be ready by July 1 when the company hopes to put out about 200 a month. Thus Wright will have met the demand for a wider range of service and so cover practically the entire airplane motor field, with consequent ability to reduce costs as it comes into full production.

The president has stated that the company is capable of producing at present on one shift 500 engines a month or about 6000 annually. Shipments in April are understood to have been about 400 units, and as the 150 horsepower motor is now in full production it seems likely that output for the second quarter will approach the 1500-mark which is not far from the total shipments in 1928.

Wright's earnings are keeping pace with increased production. Net earnings after all charges last year were $2,433,771, or $8.11 a share on the 300,000 shares of stock. This compares with $933,899 or $3.73 a share on 250,000 shares. The increase in capital was due to an offering of 50,000 shares last June at $100 a share in the ratio of one new for each five held. Thus it will be seen that the 1928 gain over 1927 equaled 260 per cent.

It is not to be expected that 1929 will show such a gain as last year, since the company will have to absorb heavy extra costs attendant upon the introduction of new models. This is indicated by the following table which shows the reduction in net profit per motor in the last five quarters:

	Net Income	Motors Sold	Net per Motor
First quarter 1928	$470,897	290	$1,623
Second quarter 1928	621,978	376	1,654
Third quarter 1928	899,253	510	1,763
Fourth quarter 1928	441,643	568	777
First quarter 1929	533,925	628	853

May Earn $8 on New Stock

If the company ships 400 engines in April, and 500 each in May and June, as is entirely possible, and the profit per unit is raised slightly due to cost reduction to say $900, Wright should show approximately net in the second quarter of $1,200,000 or $4 a share on 300,000 shares, or at the rate of $16 annually. As the stock has recently been split two for one, this rate of earnings would mean $8 a share on the 600,000 shares now outstanding.

Wright's capital structure is ideal, with only one class of stock and no bonded debt. Its financial position is strong. Current assets as of the first of the year totaled $8,027,429, against current liabilities of only $1,845,482, or a net working capital of $6,181,947, compared with $1,756,601 as of the year before. Fixed assets now stand at about $6,800,000 compared with $2,100,000 as of the beginning of 1928. Thus both working capital and gross investment gained over 300 per cent in one year.

With some 125 airplane companies in the field and more being organized every week, and with established concerns steadily expanding (witness the $31,000,000 financing this week by one aircraft concern), it can be seen that America is rapidly becoming air-conscious. Airplanes a few years from now will be as common as automobiles, though perhaps not so numerous.

Wright Aeronautical will not be behindhand in this romantic growth. Its financial position is secure. Its technical and inventive geniuses are with the leaders.

Should Diesel engines replace the gas-driven motor, Wright will undoubtedly be found making Diesel motors. If its past is any yard-stick, Wright's history and expansion will coincide with that of one of the newest, fastest-growing and most-fascinating industries of the century.

Coal Cost Low, Wages Go Up at Pernik Mine

Bulgarian State Enterprise Points Way to Profits and Contented Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Recent budget discussions in the Bulgarian Parliament gave the Government an opportunity to point to the remarkable progress made by the state coal mine at Pernik.

The mine management has just put up an electric plant to burn slack, an inferior variety of coal that is now discarded. Thus the fuel for the plant will cost nothing.

Other achievements of the mine are a copious supply of pure water supplied to the mining town, modern sewerage system, welfare work for employees, including library, reading room and lectures, park in the center of the town and daily band concerts.

The mine management has inaugurated a new housing system with up-to-date and attractive cottages.

Wages have been increased, and workers are given a large share in the profits of the mine. Last year premiums were distributed among them to the extent of nearly $5,000,000, which amounted to two months' extra wages for every regular worker.

All of these improvements have been brought about in the course of the four years since the mine became autonomous. It is managed by an autonomous administrative committee, which is ultimately responsible to the ministers and the National Assembly. This gives the management much freedom for introducing changes.

In spite of all the money spent on improvements the mine is bringing in a far larger income than ever before, for it has affected important economies and greatly increased the productivity of the workers. Now a laborer produces 995 kilograms of coal a day (a ton) while formerly he mined but 460 kilograms. Now a ton of coal costs the mine 193 levs, while formerly it cost 280 levs, about $2.

The mine gives the state an income of over 50,000,000 levs yearly.

WABASH PROPOSAL APPROVED BY I. C. C.

May Buy Additional Stock in Fort Wayne Company

WASHINGTON (AP) — Conditional approval was given by the Interstate Commerce Commission May 11 to Wabash Railroad proposals for acquiring additional stock in the Lake Erie and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, which it now partially owns.

The Nickel Plate and New York Central systems intervened in the proceeding to ask that the Fort Wayne Company be turned into a joint railroad facility of allowing other trunk lines to participate in its ownership.

The commission ruled that the Wabash was entitled to buy the company which operates railroad facilities at Fort Wayne, but that it would be obliged after acquisition to maintain the independence of the terminal company.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; utilities at record levels.

Bonds: Irregular; French Republic 7s heavily traded.

Curb: Irregular; Electric Investors rises 7 points to record high.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; Dutch guilder at new 1929 high.

Cotton: Higher; firmer, spot situation.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; unfavorable Missouri reported.

Corn: Easy; lower Southwest markets.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady.

CONSTRUCTION IS HIGH

New construction contracted for in territory east of the Rockies in April reached the second highest April contract total on record and was the largest monthly total since June, 1928, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Building and engineering work contracted for in 37 eastern states amounted to $642,060,500. This was almost equal to the April, 1928, total and was 32 per cent ahead of the March, 1929, total.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK—The movement of American cotton into-sight was smaller this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into-sight this week was 87,138 bales compared with 171,015 in the similar week last year. The total into-sight during the season to date is 14,888,987 bales compared with 13,434,343 in the corresponding period of last season.

FEDERAL WATER SERVICE

Federal Water Service Corporation reports that consolidated gross revenues, including other income, of constituent companies amounted to $15,306,139 for the year ending Mar. 31, 1929, compared with $13,870,319 for the preceding 12 months, an increase of $1,435,820.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was [illegible] per cent; discount rates—short bills 5 per cent; three months 5⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 11)

3	Penn O Ed B war	22	22	22
†20	Penn Ohio Ed ppf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Penn Wat & Pw.	86	86	86
†25	Perfection Stove.	90	90	90
2	Piggly Wiggly	48	47½	48
1	Parmelee Trans.	24½	24½	24½
3	Pennroad vtc.	20	19¾	19¾
1	Parafine	25½	25½	25½
3	Petroleum Co mhu			
3	Perfect Circle	54½	51⅞	54½
14	Petroleum Co.	29½	29⅛	29½
2	Philippe (L) B.	30⅞	30½	30⅞
14	Pitney Bow new	24⅞	23½	23½
60	Pitts Screw&Bolt.	28⅜	28	28¼
1	Plymouth Oil	25	25	25
8	Perryman El.	26⅞	26½	26⅞
1	Pick Barth Co pf	15	15	15
37	Prudential Inv	27¾	27	27⅜
3	Premier Gold	2⅞	2	2
†95	Proctor&Gamble	380	378	380
3	Propper Silk H.	33¾	33½	33¾
3	Rainbow L Pr A	34¾	33⅝	34¾
16	Ray Bestos	89	88	88
12	Reiter Foster	6½	5⅞	6½
8	Repetti Candy	2¼	2	2
2	Rep Mot Track ctf	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Rochester C Pow	44⅜	43¼	44¼
3	Rolls Royce Ltd.	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
9	Railway & Exp.	58¾	58	58
1	Roan Ant Cop rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
†25	Royal Type	120	120	120
5	Reliance Bronze	23½	23¼	23½
7	Royal Canadian	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2	Ruberoid Co	80	79⅛	79⅛
8	Ryan Com	8⅜	7½	8⅜
1	Safe T Stat Co	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
6	St Anthony Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
86	St Regis Paper	150¼	146	146
4	Salt-Creek Prod	20⅜	20	20
2	Sec Gen Am Inv.	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	Sec Gen Am In pf.	110	110	110
12	Selected Indust	23¾	23⅛	23¾
1	Sel Ind 1st paid	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1	Selfridge Prov Sto	3¾	3¾	3¾
58	Sentry Saf Control	27½	26½	26⅞
91	Servel Inc vtc.	21⅜	19½	21
6	Sheaffer Pen	59⅛	58	59
†50	Sherwin Williams.	102	100	102
3	Sikorsky Aviation.	49⅞	49	49
1	Silica Gel Crp vtc.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
4	Singer Mfg Ltd.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
†20	Smith A O	194½	194½	194½
2	So Am Gold & Pl.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Schlettler & Zandr	25½	25¼	25½
—	Schlettler & Zan pf	44	44	44
†20	Safeway 2d war	475	475	475
50	So'east Pw & Lt.	98⅞	93	94⅞
92	So'east P & Lt ctf	92⅛	91	91
110	So'east P&P war.	51⅞	49⅛	49⅛
1	So'east P&L pf	109	109	109
1	So'east P&L pt pf	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	So Calif Bd A pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1	So Calif Bd B pf.	25½	25½	25½
1	So Calif Ed C pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼
2	So Penn Oil	57	57	57
1	So'n Pipe Line	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
8	So'west Dairies pf	99½	92	92
1	So'west Stores	18½	18½	18½
5	Span&GenCorp.	4½	4¼	4¼
2	Stand Invest	36	36	36
5	Standard Motors	4	3¾	4
16	Stnd Oil Indiana	57⅞	58¼	58⅞
2	Stnd Oil Kentucky	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛
1	Stnd Oil Ohio	127¾	127¾	127¾
4	Stein Cosmetics	22½	22⅜	22½
1	Stnd Invest pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Sterling Sec ctfs.	32	32	32
6	Stromberg Carlson	33¾	33	33¾
2	Strook & Co.	43¾	43⅝	43¾
2	Swift & Co.	129	128⅛	128⅛
1	Swift Int.	32	32	32
7	Syracushe W M B	23½	22½	23½
4	Taggert Corp.	48	47	48
5	Tampa El.	62⅞	62½	62⅞
8	Texon Oil & Land	21½	21	21½
1	Thermoid Co.	29	29	29
2	Thermoid Co pf.	99	97½	99
18	Thompson Prod A	63	62½	62½
3	Thmpsn Starret pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
6	Tidal Osage	15	15	15
3	Tidal Oso non vot	15	14⅞	15
4	Tonopah Mining	3¾	3⅝	3¾
14	Transamer Corp.	140½	140	140⅛
6	Transcont Air Trs	40⅜	40⅛	40¼
4	Trans Lux Day Pc	15⅜	15	15
2	Traveler Air Co.	54	53⅞	54
8	Tri Cont Corp.	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
2	Tri Cont Corp pf.	104	104	104
1	Triplex Saf Glass	24	24	24
2	Tung Sol Lamp A.	33½	33⅛	33½
1	Union N G Can.	41	41	41
3	United Ch ptc pf.	46⅜	46	46⅜
1	United Dry Dock.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	United East Min	½	½	½
1	Unit El Serv rts.	2½	2½	2½
36	United Gas Co.	28⅜	27½	28⅜
38	Unit Gas Imp	191⅜	188¼	188¼
168	Un Lt & Pow A.	41½	40⅝	40⅝
1	Unif Milk Prod	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Un Piece Dye Wks	39	39	39
2	U S Asbestos	48¾	48½	48¾
1	U S Foil B	62	62	62
2	U S For Secur.	49¾	49½	49¾
4	U S Freight new.	96⅞	95	95
5	U S Gypsum	68½	68	68½
7	U S Radiator	50	48	50
7	U S Radiator ctfs.	50	48	50
2	United Verde Ext	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
3	United Zinc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Gold Min	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
10	Universal Aviation	20¾	20¼	20⅜
3	United Carb rts.	2	1⅞	1⅞
31	U S Lines	17½	17⅛	17½
1	Un Porto Ric Sug	52	52	52
1	Util Pow n	22¾	22¾	22¾
1	Util P&Lt B ctf	45½	45½	45½
10	Utility Shares	34¾	34¾	34¾
5	Vacuum Oil	124¾	124½	124½
4	Venezuelan Pet	42	42	42
2	Walgreen Co	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Walgreen war	62	62	62
1	Walker Mines	4	4	4
6	Watson Co	6¾	6⅜	6¾
1	Wenden Cop Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾
13	Whitenights Inc	5	4⅛	4⅛
1	Wildar Food Prod.	23¼	23¼	23¼
18	Wil-Low Cafeterias	24¾	23⅛	24½
1	Winter Benjamin.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2	West Air Exp	68	67⅛	67⅛
12	West Air rts	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Wolver Prt Cem	7	7	7
1	Worth Inc.	8½	8½	8½
8	Yell Texi Cab NY.	35	35	35
3	Zenith Radio	43½	41	41

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
2	Ala Pow 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
2	Ala Pow 4½s '67	94	94	94
32	Alum Corp 5s '52	101½	101¼	101½
5	Alum Ltd 5s '48	98	98	98
15	Am G&E 5s '28	95½	95	95½
9	Am P & L 6s 2016	105½	105¼	105¼
1	Am Roll M 5s '48	96¾	96¾	96¾
21	Am Comwlth 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Am Roll M 5s '48.	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Am S 6½s 36 ww.	94	93¾	93¾
13	Appalach P 5s '56	97¾	97⅛	97½
1	Ark P & L 5s '56.	96	96	96
2	Assoc D P 6s '38.	85	85	85
8	Asso G&E 5½s '77	110¾	110½	119½
4	Asso G&E 4½s '48	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝
5	AG&E 4½s '48 ww	112	111¾	111¾
3	As Sim H 6½s '33	86½	86½	86½
36	Bates Valve 6s '42	107½	105	107½
1	B T C 5s NB '57	100	100	100
5	B T Can 5s A'55.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	B & M 6s '33	101	101	101
1	Bost Con G 5s '47.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Can Gem 5½s '47	98½	98½	98½
5	Capitol Adm 5s '53	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Caro P&L 5s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	C St E 5s '48	86½	86½	86½
1	Caro P&L new 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	CitiesSGasP 6s'43	95¼	95¼	95¼
11	CitiesSPw 5½s'57	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5	ConsGasBlt4¾s'69	100½	100½	100½
2	Cons Pub 6¾s '36	101	101	01
1	Cons Tex 8s '41	88½	88½	88½
2	Cont G&E 5s '58	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
4	Del El Pw 5½s '59	95½	95½	95½
3	Deu&StL 6s '60	80	80	80
2	DixGlfG 6½'37A	80¾	80½	80½
2	ElP N Gs 6½s'38	100	100	100
3	FirestoneCM 5s'48	92	91¾	91¾
1	F'stone T 5s '42	94½	94½	94½
1	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	94½	94½	94½
4	Fla P&Lt 5s '54	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
61	Gen Ind Al 6½s	103½	103½	103½
7	Gen Am I 5s'52ww.	83¾	83¾	83¾
4	Gen Lndry 6½s '37.	100	100	100
1	Gen Vending 6s'37.	72	72	72
15	Ga Pow 5s '67	96⅞	96¾	96¾
2	Goodyr T&R5½s'31	99	99	99
5	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100	100	100
7	Harpen Min 6s '49	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Hood Rub 5½s '36.	70¼	70¼	70¼
2	Houston GG6½s43	86	86	86
2	Ill P&Lgt 5½s57.	92½	92½	92½
14	Indep Oil 6s '39	119½	119	119
3	Indnapls P&L 5s'39	98	97¾	98
2	Int Sec Corp 5s '47.	88¼	88	88¼
5	Interstate Pw 6s'52	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
13	Invest Co 5s '47	97¼	96¾	97¼
9	Invest Co 5s '47ww	80	78	80
2	Kelvinator 6s '46	76	76	76
5	KoppersGas&C5s47	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Kansas G&E 6s	102	102	102
6	Lehigh PS6sA2026	103¾	103½	103¾
6	Manitoba P 5½s'51	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
5	Mass Gas 5½s46	104	104	104
12	Memphis NG 6s'43	98½	98	98½
1	Narragansett 5'57.	98½	98½	98½
5	Nathan Str 6s'38	120	120	120
5	Nat P&Lt 6s 2026	103⅛	103	103
6	Nat Uub S 5s'78	81	80½	80½
2	New EG&El 5s'48	90	90	90
1	NY F Inc 5½s'48.	89	89	89
24	NY P&Lt 4½s'67.	92½	92	92
3	Nor St P 6½s'33	101½	101¼	101¼
4	No Tex Ut 7s'35	100½	100½	100½
7	Pac Inv 5s'47	93¼	93	93¼
6	Pac W O 6½s'43.	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
2	Penn OEd 6s'50ww	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Penn O 5½s'59 B.	94½	94	94½
1	Penn P&Lt5sB'52	100¾	100¾	100¾
13	Phila El 5½s'72	103¾	103⅛	103¾
3	Phil S G&E 4½s'57	98	98	98
1	Pitts Steel 6s'48	102	102	102
1	Potomac Ed 5s'56	97½	97½	97½
3	RichfildO5½'31ww	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Rochester C P 5s'53	85⅞	85½	85½
3	Reliance Bronze 6s	99½	99½	99½
2	St L Gas&C 6s'47	83½	83½	83½
5	SchulteRE6s'35ww	88	88	88
6	ShawgW&P4½s'67	92⅜	92	92
11	Snider Pack 6s'32	95	95	95
5	Solvay Am. 5s'42	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3	SEP&L 6s 2025	103¼	103¼	103¼
14	So Cal Ed 5s'51	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
8	So Cal Ed 5s'52	100½	100¼	100½
5	So'west Pw&L 6s	101	101	101
14	Staley Mfg 6s'42	97½	97¼	97½
10	Sta Pow&L 6s'37	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Stutz Mot 7½s'37	56¾	56¾	56¾
2	Sun Oil 5½s '39	100½	100½	100½
15	Swift Co 5s'32	99¾	99⅝	99¾
4	Tex P&L 5s'56	97½	97½	97½
2	Un Lgt&R 5½s'52	91	91	91
1	Un Oil Pd 8s'31	71	71	71
10	US Rub 6½s'30	98⅞	98¾	98¾
6	US Rub 6½s'31	99	99	99
2	US Rub 6½s'32	99½	99½	99½
2	US Rub 6½s'35	99	99	99
1	US Rub 6½s'40	99½	99½	99½
10	Util P&Lt 5s'59	98	98	98
1	Valvaline 7s	103½	103½	103½
1	Westn P 5½s'57	122	122	122
5	Wisconsin C 5s'30.	97	97	97
2	West Texas 5s	93	93	93

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
32	Abitibi Pow 5s53	85½	85¼	85¼
2	Agri Mt Bk 7s47	94	94	94
1	Baden Con M 7s51	93	93	93
1	Berlin El 6½s59	91¼	91¼	91¼
13	Buein A Pr 7½s47	101¾	101½	101½
4	Buein Air Prv 7s52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Cent Bk Ger 6s51B	85	85	85
1	Chile Mt Bk 6s31.	97½	97½	97½
25	Com Pr Bk 5½s37	86½	86	86½
2	Cuban Tel 7½s41.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3	Ercole M El 6½s53	93	93	93
5	Finlnd RMBk 6s61	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1	Frankfort 6½s53	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
8	Gelsenkirchen 6s43	89⅝	89	89⅝
1	Ger Con Mun 7s47	96	96	96
1	Ger Con Mun 6s47	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Hamburg El 7s35	10 0	100	100
3	Hanover Cred 6s31	94	94	94
3	Ital Super	78	88½	78
1	Mansfd M&S7sww	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
2	Medellin Col 7s '51	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
2	Mendza Pr 7½s '51	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Pr Hanov 6½s '45.	91	91	91
4	Prussia FS 6s '52	85¾	85	85¾
15	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53.	81⅞	81	81
10	Russian 6½s '19	14½	14½	14½
5	Russian 5½s 1921	14½	14½	14½
1	Stinnes 7s '36 ww.	91½	91½	91½
2	Stinnes 7s '46 ww.	88	88	88
1	Swiss Conf 5½s '29	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Un El Svc 7s '56	116	116	116
1	Un El Sv 7s'56ww.	89¾	89¾	89¾
6	Un Indust 6½s '41.	85	84½	85
5	Un St'W 6½s '47A.	85¼	85	85

†Actual sales

DUTCH TO PUT GUARANTEE ON EXPORTED EGGS

Standardizing of Farm Produce Sent to Foreign Markets Proposed in Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — A bill providing for the standardizing of butter, cheese and other farm exports, by establishing a guarantee of quality, has been introduced in the Dutch Parliament.

The object of the bill is to establish legally the already existing control of the export of butter and cheese, and provide for the institution by Order of Council of bodies to exercise control over other articles.

Exports of agricultural and horticultural products are of vital importance to Dutch trade, equaling in value those of industrial products. The average yearly value of the produce of the soil for the last few years is estimated at 1,250,000 florins ($500,000,000). More than one-third of this produce is destined for export. In cheese and potato production the Netherlands occupy the first place in the world markets, in butter the third place. Exports of fruit, cattle, meat and poultry are also very important.

The Government proposes shortly to place the export of eggs also under control. A bill provides for the prohibition of importing hen's or duck's eggs either for consumption within the country or for re-export, unless they be provided with a clearly visible and indelible stamp, mentioning the country of origin in letters at least two millimeters high, while it is also forbidden to import eggs on which the Netherlands are mentioned as the country of origin unless it be proved that the eggs are really of Netherlands origin. These measures are partly proposed on account of the British decision with respect to the marketing of eggs imported into Great Britain.

Wisconsin Official Advocates Loans Without Interest

State Treasurer Would Free Needy Persons From Paying Exorbitant Rate

MADISON, Wis. — Addressing Group 2 of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association meeting here, Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer of Wisconsin, advocated organization of free loan associations to be supported by donations from philanthropic citizens for the purpose of lending money to needy persons without interest.

"The Small Loans Act of 1927 legalizes a rate of interest of 3½ per cent a month, or 42 per cent a year," he said. "Until this law was passed the highest legal rate allowed in Wisconsin was 10 per cent under the discount plan. One of the arguments for this law at the time it was passed was that it would enable persons to get loans who could not get them in any other way because of insufficient collateral.

"The peril of this act is that the man oppressed with debts sees on the surface of the plan an easy way to get out of debt temporarily, but when payments come due and he cannot meet them, he is worse off than before.

"Now, suppose such a man could have borrowed from a free loan association with which to tide over his period of misfortune. If he could not pay it back within three years, he would not be hopelessly burdened at the end of that time; but chances are that he would have paid back a part of his debt to the association, and would continue to pay until he was free from debt.

"There is a pride and self-respect deeply imbedded in the heart of the average American citizen to whom charity is as offensive as exorbitant interest rates are injurious. Small loans without interest would alleviate distress, and at the same time preserve the self-respect and independence which is the birthright of every human being."

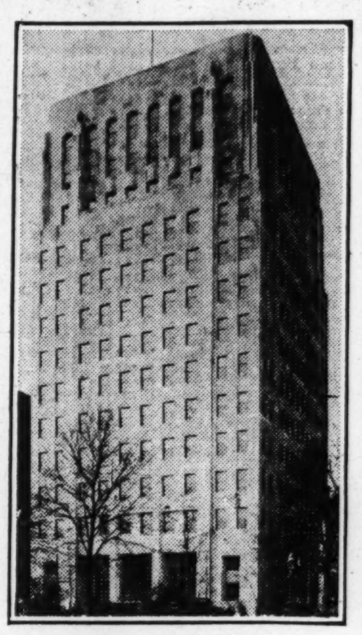
RUTLAND RAILROAD INCOME

Rutland Railroad had first quarter net income equal to 55 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. The total net of $49,961 compares with $92,728, or $1.02 a share on the preferred in first 1928 quarter.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL PROFIT

Michigan Central's first quarter net of $4,765,045, compared with $3,896,200 a year ago, is equal to $25.43 a share, excluding the 100 per cent extra dividend, compared with $20.79 a share in the first three months of 1928.

"Symbol" of Advertising



New Building for N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer Company's Advertising Home Rises 13 Stories

Philadelphia Skyscraper Used Exclusively by Great Publicity Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Sixty years ago Francis W. Ayer, who had shortly before reached his majority, opened an office on the third floor in a small, narrow, back street business building in Philadelphia, and had a neatly printed sign on the door which read, "N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising." N. W. was the father and Francis W. the son. Young Ayer was glad to have his father, who had been a New England school teacher and attorney, as head of the firm, and thus with a bookkeeper, the business started.

A few days ago this firm, now grown to 700 employees, dedicated its new 13-story white limestone building, designed and built exclusively for its own use, and in the dedicatory ceremonies it was referred to as "a symbol of the stable state to which the advertising business as an accepted force in modern industry and commerce has arrived."

One of the features of the building is the gallery for the exhibition of contemporary art, both distinct from and in its relation to advertising, and here are held, from time to time, exhibits of photography, poster design and commercial art products.

Maine Roads Fund Decision Reached

Government Money Available When $103,000 Is Credited to Federal Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has informed Governor Gardiner of Maine, who had been in conference with Secretary Hyde, also with Chief MacDonald of the Bureau of Public Roads, that federal road funds would be made available to that State as soon as accounts were adjusted so that approximately $103,000 would be credited to federal aid funds.

The amount which the department required be paid back into the fund was spent, the department said, on projects not up to specifications.

Department officials said that assurance given Governor Gardiner brought to a close discussions between the department and the State of Maine regarding general reorganization of the State's highway commission demanded by the Government after investigation of certain road projects in Maine.

ALBERTA CITES NEEDS OF NEW GRAIN STANDARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—John Gillespie of this city, in giving evidence before the agricultural and colonization committee of the House of Commons in Ottawa, stated that there should be different standards for Alberta grain as it was of a different type from the Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan grain and no one sample could be made which would be representative of all the grain in the west. The sale was cited of millions of bushels of Alberta wheat that was graded No. 4 this year when it deserved No. 3, because there was no different standard samples for Alberta grain. That there is no advantage in shipping grain to the United Kingdom of any better quality than the standard samples set each year was also stated by Mr. Gillespie before the commission.

AIR CORPORATIONS JOIN THEIR INTERESTS

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Merger of the Albatross Aircraft Corporation, the California Propeller Company and the Guatemalan Air Service into a $3,500,000 organization was announced May 11 by Sidney W. Neighbors, official of the Guatemalan firm.

The combine resulted from the need of airplanes for 5000 miles of air-mail and passenger lines now operated in Central America by the Guatemalan Air Service, Mr. Neighbors explained. The Albatross Corporation is a Santa Ana and Long Beach, Calif., concern manufacturing trimotored 20-passenger ships.

CHESAPEAKE STOCK DIVIDEND

The Chesapeake Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that subject to the approval of stockholders of record June 3, a common stock dividend of 33⅓ per cent will be declared, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

NEW AIR SERVICE

RICHMOND—Plans for location at Montgomery, Ala., of a $3,000,000 airplane and transport corporation are expected to be completed within 30 days. A transport service, Washington to Los Angeles, by a southern route is planned.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CHEMICALS WIN NEW PROSPERITY

State Mixes Materials for Rich Reaction—Adds New Plants at Rapid Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Because the 1929 automobile purchaser looks for tarnish-proof chromium plating instead of nickel plating on his radiator, one of West Virginia's industries is soon to expand an already large plant to 12 times its present size, with a corresponding increase in employment.

This is one of the events in a development which is tending to make the Charleston industrial area one of the largest centers of heavy chemical manufactures in the United States, a trend which has been particularly pronounced in the last few years, though its origin may be traced back to the coal and salt discoveries in early West Virginia history.

Wide Range of Chemicals

Nitrates, ammonia, chlorine, lacquer solvents, anti-freeze solutions, carbide, abrasives and glass are some of the chemical products of the area now, according to S. P. Puffer, managing director of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. Coal, whose value as a fuel has long been the Kanawha Valley's chief resource, has become important not only as a fuel but also as a raw material with the advent of the nitrogen fixation industry, he says.

Some of this coal, in addition to the millions of tons of it which go out by rail to the Virginia tidewater and by barge down the Ohio River, becomes a source of hydrogen when treated with barium by the Claude process, and this hydrogen in turn is used to coax nitrogen from the air in the form of ammonium nitrate. Coal as fuel enters into the making of cheap electricity for this process.

The last three years have seen an average of $15,000,000 a year in factory construction added to the heavy chemical industries of the Charleston industrial area, largely because of the confluence here of coal, salt and natural gas, according to Mr. Puffer.

Big Increase in Pay Rolls

An increase in pay rolls of $45,000 a day as compared with two years ago is reported.

Some of the larger establishments figuring in the chemical output of the area are the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, producing lacquer solvents and similar products, Barium Reduction Corporation and Lazote, Inc., in nitrogen fixation, Westvaco Chlorine Products Company, extracting from salt the gas which softens water and hardens steel, and the Viscose Company.

The Electro-Metallurgical Company at the Kanawha Falls, utilizing low-cost electricity to turn ferrochrome into material for automobile springs, is the one which plans expansion to meet the demand for motorcar plating that does not have to be polished.

Pulverized Fuel Is Advocated by British Expert

W. P. Woodeson Reads Paper Before the British Institute of Marine Engineers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The relative merits of pulverized fuel mechanical stoking were discussed in a paper read by W. P. Woodeson for pulverized fuel before the Institute of Marine Engineers.

Mr. Woodeson said that there were two schools of thought on the question of pulverized fuel, namely, those who advocated bunkering the powdered fuel on board and those who preferred crushing and pulverizing the coal on board. He hoped to see the first system brought to a successful working issue. The other system had already been used with great commercial success. The other system had already been used with great commercial success. The steamships Mercer, Thororata and Stuartstar had all burned pulverized fuel on extended voyages.

Although up to the present powdered fuel has only been used under the ordinary Scottish marine type return tube boiler, Mr. Woodeson was quite prepared to emphasize that it could be used with equal, if not greater, success with a marine water-tube boiler.

Speaking broadly, there was, he said, no limit to the quality of coal which could be successfully burned in the pulverized form, and he had himself been associated with experiments on many dozen different types of fuel. These had varied in calorific value from 8000 B. T. U.'s (British thermal units) per pound up to 14,500 and had come from all parts of the world.

In tests recently carried out by Newcastle firms with coal containing 33 per cent of ash and only 8500 B. T. U.'s per pound, the result showed a thermal efficiency of 80 per cent using coal which was found practically impossible to burn even under a large air pressure on a grate.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

The 100 per cent extra dividend, amounting to $18,603,800, declared by the Michigan Central Railroad, materially increased the first quarter net earnings of the New York Central, which owns nearly all of the stock of the Michigan Central. Earnings for the quarter amount to $6.35 a share on the 4,635,586 shares outstanding. Excluding the Michigan Central's extra dividend, the earnings amount to $2.34 a share compared with $2.17 a share on the 4,212,854 shares in the first quarter of 1928.

SIMMONS SALES INCREASE

April and four months' sales of Simmons Company compare:

	1929	1928	Inc. %
April sales	$3,325,874	$2,866,554	16.0
Four months	11,370,966	10,654,534	6.7

J. R. THOMPSON SALES UP

April and four months sales of J. R. Thompson Company show gains as follows:

	1929	1928	Inc. %
April sales	$1,359,962	$1,207,305	13.1
Four months	5,014,587	4,851,855	[illegible]

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YANKEES GAIN ON ATHLETICS

Keep Their Slate Clean on First Western Invasion—Senators Coming

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	4	.765
Philadelphia	12	6	.667
St. Louis	12	8	.600
Detroit	12	11	.522
Cleveland	10	11	.476
Washington	6	11	.353
Chicago	7	13	.350
Boston	5	13	.278

RESULTS FRIDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
New York 10, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 4, Chicago 2.

In two innings, the Yankee offensive broke out against Detroit, Friday, in full force, and the New York club won its eighth straight game, 10 to 5, thereby maintaining its clean slate in its first western invasion. Chicago and St. Louis were unable to stop the formidable Yankees, who are hitting with their old time vigor, and now Detroit, in its first game has failed. With the Philadelphia Athletics losing to Cleveland, the Yankees increased their marginal lead in the standing to 1½ games.

The 13 Yankee hits Friday, including Ruth's sixth home run of the season, gives the New Yorkers a total of 88 hits in their last eight games, or an average of 11 per contest. Not once have they failed to make at least 10 hits. Another pleasing point to Manager Miller J. Huggins was Pipgras' fine pitching, the third straight game in which the supposedly tottering Yankee box staff has turned in fine performances.

Although Ruth with his home run in the sixth inning with two men on bases started the Yankees off to victory, and Meusel followed with his third of the season in the same inning with one man on, it remained for the batterymen, Pipgras and Dickey, to win the game in the eighth inning, after Detroit had rallied in the sixth to tie the score. Dickey knocked in a run in the eighth and Pipgras followed with a double to knock in two and then scored himself. Pipgras made three hits in all, while Dickey contributed a single and triple. Heilmann hit a triple and a home run for the Tigers to account for four of their runs.

For the first time this year the Philadelphia Athletics were shut out when Cleveland with Miller in the box allowed them only six scattered hits, to defeat them 9 to 0. Earl Averill, Cleveland's great recruit outfielder, hit a home run. Dykes made two errors but he made up for his deficiencies in the field by hitting three singles. Averill's home run came with three men on bases. Ehmke made his first appearance of the season in the box, working in the last two innings. He did not allow a run and only one hit was made against him. Evidently there is truth in his own statement that he "is in better condition this year than for several seasons."

"We're coming at last!" is the cry of the Washington Senators to the occupants of the first division as they registered their second straight victory on the brilliant pitching of Braxton, leading pitcher of the league last year in earned-runs averages. The White Sox made only four hits against him to lose 4 to 2. Mostil made his season's debut in the Chicago outfield and made a double. Washington jumped from seventh to sixth place by its victory.

Ruffing of the Boston Red Sox and Ogden of the St. Louis Browns engaged in a great pitching duel which resulted in a 4-to-3 victory for the latter. Now that the Yankee series is over, the Browns started right off to get back into their former winning stride. The continued hitting of Bigelow, former Birmingham outfielder, is encouraging to the Red Sox. He made a single and double to take leading hitting honors in the game. However, the Red Sox took a firmer hold on last place in the standing.

High Keeps Up His Powerful Hitting

NEW YORK (AP)—With the race three weeks old, four National League regulars and three utility men remain at or above the .400 mark in the batting table including games of Wednesday. A. A. High of St. Louis tops the regulars and the league with a mark of .434 compiled in 13 games, while R. A. O'Farrell of the Giants shows the way to the semi-regulars with an even .500, the results of 11 hits in 22 times at bat in nine games.

Perce L. Malone of Chicago sets the pace for the pitchers with four victories and no defeats, while Burleigh A. Grimes of the Pirates and Jesse J. Haines of the Cardinals are right behind him, each with three triumphs and not a reverse.

J. R. Stephenson of Chicago, second in the list of regulars with .429, leads the field in total hits with 30. Frank F. Frisch of St. Louis is at the top in doubles with nine, and is tied with J. Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh and H. S. Cuyler of Chicago in triples, each having three. Melvin T. Ott of New York sets the home run pace with six.

L. R. Wilson of Chicago has batted in the greatest number of runs, and Stephenson, who has crossed the plate 21 times, leads in scoring. D'Arcy R. Flowers of Brooklyn is the greatest base stealer with seven.

Following High and Stephenson are these regular batters: Ott, New York, .405; F. J. O'Doul, Philadelphia, .400; W. H. Terry, New York, .377; Harvey Hendrick, Brooklyn, .371; Frisch, St. Louis, .370; F. C. Herman, Brooklyn, .369; Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, .362, and B. A. Friberg, Philadelphia, .350.

The Cubs lead in team batting with .303, followed by the Giants with .295. The Pirates trail in last place with .295. The Braves lead in team fielding with .984, or 11 points better than the second place Cubs. The Pirates are last with .958.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	16	8	.667
New Orleans	16	9	.640
Birmingham	15	9	.625
Atlanta	11	13	.458
Chattanooga	10	13	.435
Nashville	8	12	.400
Little Rock	9	15	.375
Mobile	9	15	.375

RESULTS FRIDAY

Birmingham 10, Atlanta 2.
Mobile 4, Little Rock 3.
New Orleans 22, Memphis 4.
Nashville 3, Chattanooga 2.

MISS JACOBS EN ROUTE

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Miss Helen M. Jacobs, second ranking woman tennis player of the United States, was en route Friday to New York whence she will sail for England to compete in the Wimbledon championships. The Berkeley girl's mother will accompany her as far as the East Coast. Miss Jacobs, the greatest rival of Miss Helen N. Wills, goes abroad fortified with a far stronger game than last year. Those who followed her progress last winter believe the Wimbledon finals will be contested between Miss Jacobs and Miss Wills.

North Carolina Already Sure of Tri-State Baseball Title

Has Won Eight Straight Games in Southern Conference Race—Last Year's Title Holder Tied for Third

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TRI-STATE LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
North Carolina	8	0	1.000
N. C. State	6	4	.600
Virginia P. I.	4	4	.500
Virginia	4	4	.500
Maryland	3	5	.375
Virginia M. I.	2	4	.333
Washington & Lee	0	6	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Teams of the Southern Conference Tri-State League are coming down the stretch in a whirlwind finish to the second year of the organization's existence. Last year the Conference colleges of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, seven all told, got together and formed the league to intensify rivalry and bolster the national pastime among a group of natural and ancient rivals. As a result a schedule was worked out in which each college played the other a series of two games on a "home and home" basis, making a total of 12 games for the season. Virginia was the first winner with eight victories in 12 starts for an average of .667. This year with the season still incomplete, the University of North Carolina has clinched the pennant with eight straight victories for a perfect record. Tar Heel games with Washington & Lee and V. M. I. were rained out early in April and unlike professional baseball, it is not always feasible to play these postponed collegiate affairs. Therefore North Carolina has only two more games to play and even should both be lost, it would be impossible on the basis of present percentages of wins for any other member of the organization to overtake them.

Tar Heels Doing Well

Under the skillful coaching of James N. Ashmore, a veteran figure at the university, the Tar Heels have won 13 out of 16 games played against teams both in and out of the Conference. Duke University, a team that was not in the Conference during formation of the Tri-State League, is the only Conference nine to take the Tar Heel measure, while Cornell won in an intersectional tilt and Wake Forest in an all-Carolina battle; Pennsylvania State and University of Pennsylvania, strong Eastern opponents, were both defeated by Carolina. The Chapel Hill tossers have shown real championship caliber by going into extra innings to defeat N. C. State and V. P. I., to gain the undisputed leadership of the league. Against Maryland a collegiate record was probably established when Auburn Wright '31, a great young pitcher, threw nine runners out at first base. The Tar Heels have been lining up with the dependable and heavy-hitting J. R. Maus '30, behind the bat. Capt. N. B. Lufty '30 has been shifted from third base to fill the gap at first and has been playing in great style. Vacancies around the keystone have been filled with a brilliant pair of sophomores in Marshall Rand at second and Whitehead at shortstop. H. C. Satterfield '29 is winding up a wonderful athletic career at third base. The outfield is abundantly supplied with veteran material in T. C. Coxe Jr. '29, W. R. Jessup '30, and Phillip Jackson '30, aided by two unusually capable youngsters—J. M. Barnhart '31 and P. N. Scher '31. Pitching has been high class with the veteran lefthander, J. W. Ball '30, and the brilliant youngsters, Auburn Wright '31 and Frank Flemming '31 doing most of the box work.

N. C. State, Virginia P. I. and Virginia are now in the midst of a battle for the position of runnerup to the champions. N. C. State has been going along in great fashion, winning three out of five games on the road trip last week to bring the total to six victories against four losses in the league. The success of the team has been built on a large number of men new to varsity competition. The veteran, Charles Eatmon '30, is doing most of the catching, assisted on occasions by Z. O. Plonk '30. L. B. Clarke '31 is at first. T. C. Kerr '31 and G. J. Albright Jr. '30 are alternating at second. A. S. Furtado '31 has a monopoly on shortstop, with the veteran C. V. Seal '29 sharing third base duties with G. H. Woodworth Jr. '30. Woodworth has also worked some in centerfield, but the veteran F. L. Snipes '30 has been getting the call there most of the time. The other outfield positions are also well fortified with W. F. Hargrove '31 and H. D. McLawhorn '31 alternating in left and W. H. Brake '31 and G. E. Hunsucker '29 playing in right. The pitching is strong, with Capt. L. W. Allgood and W. R. Shore '29 forming the veteran contingent, assisted by the brilliant young W. H. Averette Jr. '31, who has developed into the ace of the staff. Hunsucker can also go into the box when needed.

Virginia P. I. Makes Bid

Viriginia P. I. has been making a strong bid for honors within the organization and at the same time has defeated Princeton, Hampden-Sidney, and Elon outside the league. Coach George Kircher has uncovered a real pitching find in left-handed Lloyd A. Murden '31 who should be good for many victories during his college career. He recently pitched a no-hit, no-run game against N. C. State without a ball being knocked out of the infield. V. P. I. has a number of veteran players with some brilliant sophomore pitchers to help matters in the box. H. M. McEver '30 is shouldering most of the catching burden. The infield is composed largely of experienced players with J. A. Coffey '30 at first, J. A. Nicholas '31 at second, J. H. Rice '29 at shortstop and C. M. Tomko '29 at third. Capt. C. M. Mattox '29, after a turn at catching last year, is back at leftfield, where he sometimes shares duties with H. V. Hooper '31. E. B. Rule '30 is playing great ball in centerfield with P. W. Logan '29 doing nicely in right. The strong pitching staff consists of the veteran G. P. Ferrebee '29 together with Murden, R. M. Mapp '31, J. W. Craun '31 and C. N. Dozier '31

Virginia after a poor start is picking up speed and so far has an even break in games played in the Tri-State. The Old Dominion team, however, has not been able to show the class that carried it to a championship last year. In an early season series with Williams College, Virginia split even, winning, losing and tying three games. The Cavaliers also dropped games to Yale, Princeton, William & Mary and Davidson, but came back to win from Colgate and New York University. The veteran Benjamin April '28 is again behind the plate and catching a great game. W. E. Byrd Jr. '30 is playing first, with W. W. Holland '30 at second; C. R. Dent '31 at the shortfield and the veteran, Capt. M. E. Randolph '28, shifted from second to third base. J. E. Bowen '30 and Albert Lewy '31 have been dividing honors in left field. J. K. Sloan '30 is again in centerfield, with the veteran W. T. Bowen '29 in left. J. L. Ellis '31, C. A. Marshall '28 and Costello have done the most effective pitching this year.

Maryland, under the tutelage of H. B. Shipley, has fallen into losing ways after what promised to be a successful season. Very close intersectional games were lost to Pennsylvania, Cornell and Annapolis and recently the Old Liners have been dropping games to Tri-State opponents after a most auspicious start. Pitching has been first class but lack of batting has cost many games. Only J. J. Radice '30 has maintained a consistent record at the plate and this great all-around athlete is now leading the league in hitting. B. A. McGann '28 is again doing the catching. Fred Hetzel '30 is playing first base, Radice is back at second, while two youngsters, M. H. Derr '31 and Robert Gaylor '31, are taking care of shortstop and third base respectively. R. B. Tansill '30 in left, Capt. G. A. Kessler '29 in center, and W. E. Higgins '30 in right, all veterans, compose the outfield trio. J. A. DeMarco '28, George Phipps '30, H. D. Boublitz '30, F. A. Lechinsky '29, H. C. Hess '31 and H. E. Milburn '31, form the pitching staff.

Good Early Season Form

Virginia M. I. under the veteran mentor, W. F. Raftery, went along in great style during the early season, but in games with Tri-State opponents the Cadets have been less formidable, winning only two out of six contests. Many new faces appear on the V. M. I. team and this fact in part accounts for the poor form shown in the Conference. W. V. Blocker '31, although a new man, is doing practically all of the catching. L. M. Jacobie '31, another youngster, is playing first. V. B. Grow '30 at second and John Biggs '30 at shortstop, form an experienced keystone pair but another newcomer, E. L. Laughorn '31, holds forth at third. The veterans J. F. Sullivan '29 and W. T. Talman '29, have been alternating in leftfield. F. A. Harner '29 has been the most popular choice for centerfield, although E. R. Massie Jr. '31 has worked some in both center and left fields. L. F. Hewlett '29 has graduated from utility rôles into the regular rightfielder. Marsden Bellamy '29, a veteran pitcher, has turned in some steady pitching, while J. C. Williams '31 and Marvin Gillespie '30 complete the staff.

Washington & Lee appears unable to get under way in the league, having failed to win a game in six starts. The Generals present quite a puzzle, since they showed considerable class in winning intersectional games from Delaware, Princeton and Guilford, while losing only to Annapolis. C. H. Taliaferro '31 has done the bulk of the catching, assisted at times by F. S. Hanna '31. H. L. Williams Jr. '31 and C. E. Wright '31 have alternated at first base. Capt. E. H. White '29, when not pitching, shares second base with J. D. Jenkins '30. J. L. Jacobs '31 is the regular shortstop, while another youngster, M. N. Thibodeau '31, plays third base. The veteran G. H. Lowdon '29 is playing leftfield for the third year. Harold Slanker '30 is back in center, while J. W. Richardson '31 has been sharing rightfield with Hanna when the latter is not catching. Captain White has been the mainstay of the mound corps assisted by T. C. Atwood '30, duVal Radford '30, and A. D. Noyes '31.

Gehrig in Strong Advance on Lead

CHICAGO (AP)—H. L. Gehrig of the New York Yankees found the range of American League pitching last week, added 84 points to his average, and climbed into second place in the hitting race, 19 points behind C. D. Jamieson, of Cleveland, according to unofficial figures including Wednesday's games.

Jamieson remained at the top of the list with a mark of .409, 26 points lower than last week. J. W. Clancy, White Sox first baseman, dropped 37 points, but remained in third place with an average of .389. L. A. Blue, of St. Louis, another first baseman, who was runner up to Jamieson last week, lost 51 points and slipped to fifth place. C. L. Gehringer, Detroit infielder, added 29 points to his average and moved to fourth place. Other leaders were: W. E. Narlesky, Boston .385; J. J. Foxx, Athletics, .378; Clarence Hoffman, Chicago, .358; M. J. McManus, Detroit, .373, and S. D. Hale, Athletics .371.

The pitching leadership moved to Detroit, where George E. Uhle, veteran right hander, collected two more victories. Uhle has won each of his five starts this season. Waite C. Hoyt, of the Yankees, added one victory, bringing his run to four without defeat, and E. Garland Braxton, of Washington, picked up another for a record of three wins and no defeats.

The Detroit Tigers hit the ball consistently all week, and added two points to their average to assume the team leadership. The Tigers batted for .319, a drop of 25 points. Ruth and Gehrig opened up with home runs, largely at the expense of the White Sox, and lifted the Yankees from eighth place to fourth. Gehrig led the league in home runs with seven, and Ruth was close behind with five.

St. Louis went into a tie with Washington for the leadership in fielding. Detroit was first in runs scored, raising its total to 124 in 21 games, while Philadelphia has held opponents to 54 in 16 engagements.

Other leaders: Home runs—New York, 17. Triple plays—New York and Chicago, one each. Double plays—Cleveland, 27. Runs—Gehringer, Detroit, 25. Runs batted in—H. E. Heilmann, Detroit, 25. Stolen bases—L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland; Earl Averill, Cleveland, and R. C. Johnson, Detroit, 4. Strikeouts—R. M. Grove, Athletics, 25.

SALO WINS LONGEST LAP

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—John Salo, Passaic, N. J., captured the longest lap in C. C. Pyle's transcontinental cross-country race Friday by running the 79.9 miles from Sherman, Tex., to Dallas in 11h. 22m. 15s. He cut 52m. 15s. from the lead of Pete Gavuzzi, England, and reduced Gavuzzi's margin to 1h. 29m. 45s. Giusto Umek, Italy, who won the 72-mile run into Muskogee, Okla., last Saturday, was second in 12h. 4m. 45s. Gavuzzi, leader in elapsed time, was third in 12h. 14m. 30s. The run was the longest in the two years of transcontinental racing, surpassing the 78-mile jog into Deposit, N. Y., last year. It started at 5 a. m. The first five in elapsed time: Peter Gavuzzi, England, 275h. 42m. 12s.; John Salo, Passaic, N. J., 277h. 11m. 57s.; Giusto Umek, Italy, 291h. 39m. 26s.; Paul Simpson, Burlington, N. C., 303h. 51m. 23s.; Samuel Richman, New York, 308h. 47m. 55s.

GREENLEAF DIVIDES

NEW YORK—E. Ralph Greenleaf and Frank J. Taberski divided honors in their pocket billiard matches on May 10. The former champion won the afternoon round, 125 to 49, in six innings, making a high run of 75 to Taberski's 33. Taberski captured the evening game in nine innings, 125 to 98. The present titleholder's high run was 29 to Greenleaf's 43. Greenleaf still leads in the point total, 1081 to 863. The last two matches will be played May 11.

FOUR WESTERN CLUBS WINNERS

Sweep Aside Eastern Contenders Friday—Clark Sets Records in Outfield

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	13	6	.684
St. Louis	12	7	.632
Boston	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	8	11	.421
Philadelphia	7	10	.412
New York	6	9	.400
Brooklyn	6	12	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY

Cincinnati 5, Boston 3.
Chicago 11, New York 4.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.
Pittsburgh 13, Philadelphia 9.

Western clubs made a clean sweep of their games in the east, Friday, and as a result loosened the hold of the Boston Braves on their first division position, the only eastern first division survivor, and forced the other three eastern clubs farther away from fourth place.

Chicago and St. Louis, leading favorites in the race, strengthened their positions over third place by maintaining their even pace, the Cubs defeating New York, 11 to 4, and the champions downing Brooklyn 4 to 0. Pittsburgh gained a victory over Philadelphia, 13 to 9 and Cincinnati had to work to top the Braves 5 to 3.

The Cardinals have won five out of seven of their games in the east while the Cubs have captured six of seven. Friday the Cubs won their fourth straight game. How they did hit! With Root and Cuyler hitting home runs and Stephenson tripling, the total bases reached 21. Root pitched in good form but at bat he was just as good, his hits accounting for four runs. The Giant defense collapsed with a bang, four errors being marked up against the losers. The New Yorkers tied the score in the fifth but a five-run rally in the sixth put the Cubs far beyond the reach of their rivals.

Johnson pitched shutout ball against the Brooklyn club to win for the Cardinals. He had to pitch well, for his rival in the box was Vance, who struck out his customary quota of eight men but Johnson was not far behind with seven. Vance allowed only eight hits to Johnson's seven and gave one less base on balls. But the hitting of the Cardinals was much more timely, a faculty in which they excel.

When Pittsburgh hits the other clubs bow their heads and await the results. Friday the result was 13 to 9 in favor of the Pirates who made 16 hits. Some clubs woud have quit in the first inning after the Phillies had scored seven runs but not the Pirates. They pecked away at the pitching of three Philadelphia pitchers scoring three runs in the fourth and two in the sixth. By that time the Phillies began to feel concerned about their lead and scored one in the seventh. The Pittsburgh outbreak came in the eighth and ninth, netting the winners eight runs. Klein and Grantham hit home runs.

The Braves were defeated by Cincinnati but B. E. Clark Jr., who came from Richmond where he hit around .400 throughout 1927, set a new major-league record in the outfield with 13 chances accepted. The old record was 12 set by Oscar C. Felsch of the Chicago White Sox in 1919. Clark's 12 putouts betters the old mark of 11 held by four men among them Felsch and Max G. Carey. Clark was purchased with the hearty indorsement of Arthur Devlin, Braves scout, and his hustle and enthusiasm have done much toward making the Braves a good team to watch this year.

Home runs by Stripp and Bell livened up the game Friday and the Boston club displayed its usual determination to gain ground even when behind 5 to 1. The double-play combination trio of Kelly, Critz and Ford completed their twenty-eighth doubleplay of the season which is well on the way towards a possible new major-league record.

Washington State and Oregon Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—In the weirdest Pacific Coast Conference baseball game ever seen here the University of Oregon defeated the University of Washington, 21 to 15, here May 10. Washington used seven pitchers in the contest in a vain attempt to stop Oregon from scoring, but the local hitters kept up the pace throughout the game.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	2	0	2	3	0	4	7	3	x	21	17	5
Washington	0	0	1	6	4	0	1	3	0	15	14	5

Batteries—MacDonald, Schoeni, Baker and Woodie for Oregon; Davis, Kirner, Miller, Calhoun, McClain, Silvester, Nevins and Brannan for Washington. Time—2h. 35m.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Washington State College evened up with Oregon State Agricultural College here in a two-game Pacific Coast Conference baseball series, winning 9 to 5. The Cougars showed considerable reversal of form over their ragged playing of the first game and bunched their hits, taking advantage of untimely Oregon State errors to score five runs in the second and four in the fourth innings.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wash. State	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	3
Oregon State	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	8	6

Batteries — Nelson, Jones and F. Mitchell for Washington State; Cloyes, Poust, Boultinghouse and Maple for Oregon State. Time—2h. 10m.

HARVARD WINS FROM PENN GOLFERS, 5 TO 4

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The opening of the Intercollegiate Golf League here Friday witnessed victories by Harvard University over University of Pennsylvania, and Georgetown University and Yale University over College of the Holy Cross at the Yale golf course. Harvard had the only close call of the day, winning from Pennsylvania by the margin of one match, 5 to 4. Georgetown and Yale won their matches in decisive fashion against Holy Cross, each team defeating the Crusaders, 8 to 1.

Phillips Finley '31 of Harvard furnished the most exciting victory when he took the measure of Albert Brodbeck '30 of Pennsylvania, 1 up. In the foursomes, Finley and W. P. Arnold Jr. '31 went down to defeat to Broadbeck and Hanson on the twentieth hole.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	12	5	.706
Baltimore	13	6	.684
Toronto	10	9	.526
Montreal	9	10	.474
Reading	8	9	.471
Newark	7	9	.438
Jersey City	6	12	.333
Buffalo	5	10	.333

RESULTS FRIDAY

Jersey City 12, Montreal 2.
Toronto 2, Reading 0.
Newark 3, Buffalo 2.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 2.

Best Doubleplay Combination in Baseball

Left to Right—H. H. FORD, Shortstop; G. L. KELLY, First Base; H. M. CRITZ, Second Base.

Hendricks Deplores Tendency to Commercialize Home Run

Cites Cincinnati Park as the Ideal One, With Both Fences More Than 300 Feet From Plate—Ford-Critz-Kelly Combination Best in Game

"You cannot play up the spectacular side of baseball for the sake of commercialism and expect the game to keep its place with the fans," was the statement made by Manager John C. Hendricks of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, when asked on his arrival in Boston for the first time this year what he thought of the increased number of home runs made in the major leagues. "Sooner or later baseball will feel the result of too much emphasis on the spectacular side, to the detriment of the finer points of the game, in a falling off in spectator interest, unless something is done to offset the tendency."

"Do you remember last season when we came to Braves Field and the fences had been moved in so that the park looked like a paper box? Well, in successive games Kolp, Donohue and Rixey, Cincinnati pitchers, hit home runs, something they never did before to my knowledge. Do you think that sort of thing is going to help the game? No one does. When a man can go to bat, I mean any man, however good he is, and hit a home run just because he happens to catch the ball on the nose, something is wrong."

"What is wrong—the lively ball?" he was asked.

"The lively ball, of course, has much to do with the heavier hitting. But it is the combination of the lively ball and the short fences that I refer to as commercializing a spectacular part of the game. The home run is all right. Everybody likes to see them. But everybody doesn't like to feel that any batter can hit a home run because of the short fences whether he is a real hitter or not."

"What would you recommend as a remedy?"

Would Move Back Fences

"Moving back the fences so that the parks are legitimate. If the ball is to be livelier the parks should be correspondingly larger in the outfields. The paper-box type is bad for the game."

"What is the ideal ball park in the league?"

"I think the Cincinnati park is the best. A home run hit there is a real hit. Braves Field used to be before they built the outfield stands. The left field fence in Cincinnati is 340 feet away and it is a high one. The right field barrier is 384 feet from the plate. Last year there were only 14 home runs hit in our park. Compare that with some of those parks such as the Polo Grounds where the right field barrier is just 296 feet from the plate. No wonder the Giants hit so many home runs. Only recently you will note that five runs scored by New York in three games were all home runs. Were the fences farther away the Giants would have lost those games for the other teams made their runs on legitimate hits."

As a source of interest it is noted that the Giants have made 21 home runs this year to date to Cincinnati's five. The Reds are not known as home run hitters because they have a park that requires a real hit to go for four bases. Only outstanding players of known hitting ability can hit a home run there. Since starting their eastern invasion the Reds have made three home runs while they made only two in the entire first western swing, most of their games being in their own park.

Good Balanced Team

"We have a well balanced ball club this year," Manager Hendricks said. "Good in almost every department. We are well fortified with reserve strength. We are known as a powerful defensive club but so far this year we have not been as tight in that department as we were last year. One of the things that is holding us back is the slowness in which our pitchers are getting into condition. This, of course, is due to the poor weather and many of the other teams have been affected likewise. We have one very promising recruit, Swanson by name, who has made himself a regular in the outfield."

E. Evar Swanson was purchased from San Francisco by the Reds last December. With Purdy slow in rounding into form he has made the outfield. However, there are several others of hitting ability waiting for a chance and Swanson cannot afford to slow up.

When asked what he thought of his great infield trio, Critz, Ford and Kelly, Manager Hendricks said he has never seen a faster combination. This means something, for Manager Hendricks has served as a manager either in the minors or majors since 1905 and played himself several seasons before that.

"It's a faster combination than the Tinker, Evers and Chance trio of the Chicago Cubs of old," Manager Hendricks stated. "If they were not faster they wouldn't have set up the record in doubleplays last year. And look at them this season. Twenty-seven doubleplays in 18 games! At that rate they will pass the 200 mark."

"Do you think the lively ball has helped them in making more doubleplays?"

"I suppose you mean that the ball gets to them quicker than it used to. My answer to that is no, because I figure that the bad hops of the ball spoil many more doubleplays than formerly and many balls hit in the old days would have been turned into doubleplays where now the infielder does not even reach them, they go so fast."

"Speaking of fielding relative to the lively ball, do you think that it is one of the reasons why a seventh place finisher in the league standing can lead the league in fielding?"

"No. The lively ball has saved many infielders from being credited with errors merely because it was lively, and the recorders feel that it was too difficult to handle. If a club leads in fielding averages it does not necessarily mean that the club is the best fielding team in the league. Many players cover a great deal more ground than others because they are better fielders but they make more errors because they get their hands on more balls. A player that covers twice as much ground as another makes more assists and naturally makes more errors which bring down his average, but you cannot say that he is not the better fielder. That figuring applies to clubs as a whole, also."

Chess Challenge to Davies With Byrd

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

A CHALLENGE to a game of chess, to be played by radio over the 11,000 miles of land and sea separating the Byrd antarctic expedition on the south polar icecap and Montreal, will be sent by wireless Saturday night from station KDKA, Pittsburgh.

The chess challenge will be issued by Dr. Norman Shaw of McGill University to Frank T. Davies of the Byrd expedition and formerly of McGill. The challenge will be one of several messages to be sent to the Byrd expedition by former associates of Davies.

South Africans Lose to Surrey

Cricket Tourists Bothered by a Rain-Affected Wicket in England

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Young cricketers from South Africa—or most of them at any rate—had their first experience with a typically tricky rain which affected the English wicket in a game against Surrey County that ended at the Oval Ground here May 10 in their defeat by 125 runs. They appeared to start well by getting out the home team on the first innings by 229, of which the Surrey skipper, P. G. H. Fender, made a sparkling 79, but on batting themselves they lost two good men and were very soon dismissed for 111.

R. H. Catterall, who has visited the motherland on a previous tour, was the top scorer for the visitors with 41. Fender was again in dazzling form when Surrey made second use of the wicket. With Andrew Sandham, he put on 159 for the fourth wicket, and when finally he was bowled by A. J. Bell he was only two short of the coveted "century." Sandham hit 61.

The Surrey innings were declared closed at 292 for eight wickets which left the South Africans in need of 411 runs for victory. It cannot be said that the tourists ever looked like getting this total May 10, but they fought so doggedly to that very end it seemed quite feasible that they would hang on for a draw.

They justified their reputation as "stickers" by putting together 225 on the last six wickets. H. B. Cameron and Catterall, the fifth wicket pair, staved off an ignominious collapse and the good work was carried on by H. G. Deane and D. P. B. Morkel, who added 99 for the seventh wicket. Deane's 43 was a real "captain's innings." When Morkel put his leg in front of a straight ball 86 runs stood to his credit, the result of enterprising batsmanship under difficulties.

After the second day's play the visitors were entertained by a distinguished company at a banquet given in their honor by the Surrey Country Club. Prince Arthur of Connaught attended, and in a speech replying to a toast to the royal family, said, amid applause "cricket tours do an immense amount of good. There is no greater asset than the good team spirit which has brought together the peoples who compose our dominions."

Richard Tyldesley's remarkable feat of capturing 12 Derbyshire wickets at an average cost of just under seven runs apiece enabled Lancashire, present holder of the intercounty championship, to gain its first victory of the season by a margin of seven wickets. In what little play was possible at Derby on the first day, the home team lost four men for 73 runs and the next morning the venture was concluded rather abruptly by 181.

The Lancastrians were even less successful than their opponents with the bat. They walked in a steady procession to and from a difficult wicket and were all out for 85. The fortunes of the game took another remarkable twist after that, for the visiting bowlers, headed by Tyldesley, ran right through the Derbyshire eleven for a meager 78. After this poor batting show, it was by no means certain that Lancashire would be able to get 175 runs it needed to win. Gradually, however, the champions forced themselves on top, and, without doing anything particularly thrilling, watched and fought their way to victory.

No fewer than 10 men were adjudged out, leg before wicket, in the game at Leyton that provided Gloucestershire with a win against Essex by 112 runs and, W. R. Hammond, batting hero of the test matches in Australia, with the opportunity of displaying cricket's "glorious uncertainty." In Gloucestershire's first innings the great man hit 127—his second century of the season—but in the second he was bowled before he scored anything. He was the only man to make more than 20 in the visitors' first knock, which totaled 201—12 more than in the second, wherein B. H. Lyon bagged an 87. The Essex batsmen, cutting rather a poor figure, were skittled out for 144 and 134.

Rain took a big hand in the Sussex game against Worcestershire at Worcester, which was won by the visitors with seven wickets to spare. Thomas Cook, famous Association footballer, and H. Langridge, not out 59 and 60 respectively, gave Sussex a respectable total of 133 for three wickets in the last innings. The winners' first knock had realized 148 and Worcestershire's scores were 176 and 102.

Both Oxford and Cambridge Universities participated in drawn matches, the latter's contest with Glamorganshire producing two batting performances that rank as records for Fenner's Cricket Ground. They were 290 for a second wicket stand by W. K. Harbinson at Killick and a double century by Harbinson. Harbinson made 130 in Cambridge's first innings of 344 and the other notable scores were 78 by G. C. Grant and 70 by M. J. Turnbull. The visitors hit 15 fewer.

For the Welshmen, W. G. Morgan, former Cambridge Rugby captain, obtained 88 against his alma mater. Then came a great batting display. Harbinson made 109 not out and his partner Killick distinguished himself by making precisely 200. The varsity innings were declared closed for 341 for one wicket and between then and the drawing of stumps Glamorganshire hit 152 for five.

Oxford began poorly in the game with Yorkshire, but ended strongly enough to set the county 104 to get in the last innings to win. Edgar Oldroyd just missed scoring his third consecutive century in Yorkshire's first innings of 378 for eight wickets declared—97 was his score to be precise—and Oxford, after a happy start in their first venture, collapsed rather badly for 168. Then came a Dark Blue recovery represented by a second innings total of 313 runs—they had to "follow on"—and as an exhilarating conclusion a snappy effort by Yorkshire beat the clock and Oxford at the same time. When the umpires ordered play to cease the Yorkshire men were within 11 of the required total and had four wickets in hand.

BRITISH DAVIS CUP TEAM STARTS WELL

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Making its first appearance of the season in Davis Cup tennis play, the promising British team won both of its opening singles matches with Poland in straight sets on May 10. The encounter is in the second round of European zone plays, both countries having drawn first round byes.

H. W. Austin, former Cambridge University captain, scored impressively over Count Tarnowski, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. In the other match G. P. Hughes defeated Stalarow, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Winning both singles on May 10, Hungary captured its first round Davis Cup tennis contest with Norway, 4 matches to 1. Von Takacs defeated Jack Nielsem, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5, and Von Kehrling downed Torkildsen, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1, for the final victories.

PORTLAND SEXTET FOR SALE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Anthony Nephach, largest stockholder of the Portland hockey team, and president of the Coliseum Amusement Company, says the team is for sale and that Frank Patrick, president of the Pacific Coast Ice Hockey League, holds an option on the Portland and Victoria teams.

HARVARD ELECTS TWO

Harvard University elected two freshmen captains Friday. Eugene E. Record of Brookline, was made captain of the freshman track and field team, while Donald M. Frame of New York was chosen leader of the first-year tennis team.

FOUR SEXTETS LEFT IN TOURNEY

Quarterfinals of U. S. Open Volley Ball Play Are Reached

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Four formidable volley ball sextets, the pick of nation-wide competition, entered the quarterfinals of the Young Men's Christian Association United States Open Volley Ball tournament at Bartlett Gymnasium, Chicago, Friday night. They are Germantown, Pa.; Hyde Park, Chicago; Kannapolis, N. C., and Topeka, Kan.

Germantown, after drawing a bye in the opener, was pitted in its second round against the strong Fort Wayne (Ind.) aggregation. Mainly through the spectacular spiking and defensive work of S. M. Ward, ranked as one of the greatest volley ball player in America, Germantown was able to vanquish the strong Hoosier contingent 15—12, 15—12. Germantown is the 1928 champion.

Hyde Park, Chicago, runner-up in last year's contest, presented a strongly co-ordinated team with a dynamic spark in Albert Stepan. The Hyde Park team entered the quarterfinals after defeating Sioux City, Ia., 15—1, 16—14. In the second game of this match Sioux City was leading 14—7, but was unable to secure the last point.

Kannapolis, a team which traveled a thousand miles to attend the tournament, worked its way through a fast and hard match with Minneapolis, Minn., winning by a score of 15—13, 12—15, 15—4. L. A. Gilliam and W. Walters starred for the Kannapolis squad.

In a rugged match with Brooklyn Central, N. Y., Topeka, went the limit in point of endurance to come out on the winning end of a score of 15—13, 16—18, 18—16. The rangy Kansas team was greatly enhanced by the stellar performance of J. Ripley and R. Swallow, who combined defense and offense to best advantage.

Attempts are being made by volley ball enthusiasts the country over to place the sport among the events at the next Olympic Games.

Nationally organized for seven years, volley ball originated in the Y. M. C. A. at Holyoke, Mass., in 1864. It was only two years before this that the Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, Mass., organized basketball.

Alonzo A. Stagg, noted University of Chicago athletic director, watched the games and expressed himself as being considerably impressed by the play which he stated coupled action and teamwork and made for character building.

The present tournament is a double elimination affair which means that a team is not definitely out of the running until it has lost two games. Although it will probably not occur, there is always the possibility of a team which has lost its opening match winning the national title.

Three Players Tie for Head of Table

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR 18.1 BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost
Theodore Moons, Belgium	3	1
F. S. Appleby, New York	3	1
Edward Soussa, Egypt	3	1
E. T. Appleby, New York	2	2
E. F. Edwards, Freeport	2	3
C. A. Connor, Philadelphia	0	5

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Francis S. Appleby, amateur 18.1 balkline billiards champion of the United States, climbed up into a triple tie for the lead in the international amateur championship Friday at the Crescent Athletic Club, when he defeated his brother, Edgar T. Appleby, United States 18.2 amateur champion, in the evening game. He will meet Edward Soussa, champion of Egypt, to settle first place between them, while Theodore Moons of Antwerp, European title holder, will meet Edgar T. Appleby. If the latter wins, the Appleby-Soussa game will settle the title, but if Moons is the victor, a playoff will be required.

The game between the Appleby brothers was closer than the score, 300 to 210, indicates. Both brothers are very skillful in safety play, and only when one or the other slipped slightly did the other make much of a gain. But the long runs of the winner came more often than those of Edgar T. Appleby, and so the game ended in the thirty-ninth inning. The score by innings:

F. S. Appleby—2 4 1 0 2 8 0 3 0 9 1 28 24 10 1 29 1 3 0 0 3 32 6 2 0 7 19 11 0 37 0 2 4 0 1 41 4 3 2—300. Averages—7 27-39. High run—41.

Edgar T. Appleby—0 0 14 1 29 0 0 0 1 1 9 1 0 4 0 0 15 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 50 22 30 0 3 8 0 0 0 1 0 14 1 1—210. Average—5 15-39. High run—50.

Elvin F. Edwards, the young Columbia University student, completed his string with a victory over Charles A. Connor, of Philadelphia, in the afternoon game, taking fifth place, and sending Connor into last position. It was a long battle, with Connor leading most of the way, but safety play by Edwards near the end, enabled him to hold Connor scoreless after the latter was at 287, for four innings, and he ran out the string in the fifty-third inning, with a trio of caroms, for the game, 300 to 287. The score by innings:

E. F. Edwards—2 0 0 29 1 3 2 3 2 1 0 4 0 0 14 2 4 2 38 9 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 5 6 1 3 0 21 3 48 2 0 0 2 0 13 0 0 8 38 19 1 0 2 0 4 0 3—300. Average—5 35-53. High run—48.

C. A. Connor—19 1 11 9 0 13 2 0 1 0 0 14 8 0 2 1 27 2 14 7 2 0 16 5 3 8 10 15 0 0 1 1 0 15 15 3 2 7 7 1 1 0 4 4 23 1 1 11 0 0 0 0—287. Average—5 27-52. High run—27. Referee—William Ryan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	15	6	.714
Kansas City	14	6	.700
St. Paul	14	8	.636
Indianapolis	10	10	.500
Milwaukee	8	11	.421
Toledo	7	12	.368
Columbus	7	15	.318
Louisville	6	13	.316

RESULTS FRIDAY

Milwaukee 7, Columbus 3.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul at Indianapolis (postponed).
Louisville at Minneapolis (postponed).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	30	11	.732
Los Angeles	26	19	.578
Oakland	24	21	.533
San Francisco	24	21	.533
Hollywood	19	20	.487
Sacramento	20	26	.435
Portland	15	24	.385
Seattle	12	28	.300

RESULTS FRIDAY

Los Angeles 4, Portland 3.
Hollywood 10, Oakland 3.
Seattle 5, San Francisco 2 (10 innings).
Mission 9, Sacramento 3.

PUTNAM WINS BROOKS MEDAL

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Henry H. Putnam '29 of St. Paul, Minn., has been awarded the Brooks Memorial medal, offered annually at Williams College to the member of the football team whose playing during the season was the greatest credit to the college. Putnam has played quarterback on the Purple varsity for two seasons and, in addition, he has played baseball for three years. He is captain of the Williams nine this season.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Next Short Wave Move

THE next big step in the field of radio communications, as distinguished from radiocasting, will doubtless be the advent of the R.C.A. Communications, Inc., the recently incorporated subsidiary of Radio Corporation of America, into the field of domestic radiotelegraphy. This is one of three major radiotelegraph projects of national and international importance that are now aborning.

Universal Wireless Communications Company, formed by a group of Buffalo capitalists and granted 40 continental short waves by the Federal Radio Commission last winter, is reported to be establishing the first of the 110 stations it has promised to erect within three years for a nation-wide radiotelegraph system rivaling the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies.

The R. C. A. and the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, both of which applied for channels to set up domestic radio services, are still awaiting grants from the commission. The indications now are that these will be forthcoming soon, although it is probable that neither of the big companies will get all the facilities sought.

R. C. A. Communications proposes to link about 30 large cities with radio circuits and to make a bid for traffic between the cities as well as traffic for its international circuits. This will bring it, like the Universal company, into direct competition with Western Union and Postal.

Mackay Gives Up Plan

The Mackay company also proposed an intercity network, but is understood to have given up this plan in favor of securing enough frequencies for international radiotelegraph services. It has reconditioned the former German station at Sayville, purchased from the navy, and is said to be prepared to work both ship and transoceanic circuits. It is also planning extended radio circuits across the Pacific, and between its Atlantic and Pacific stations it proposes to set up sufficient circuits.

Inland, however, the Mackay radio system will depend upon the Postal, with which it is closely affiliated. When it is shown that the Mackay project will be part of the recent I. T. & T. and Postal combine, it is evident that this group will be a powerful factor in both domestic and international communications. In both fields it will compete directly with the R. C. A.—using its cables and radio combined for transoceanic services and its land wires for the domestic feeder services.

The domestic radiotelegraph contest, with radio used exclusively, will largely be between the R. C. A. and the Universal. The former, using extensions of its transoceanic wavelengths, proposes to link the 30 cities at strategically located points, using them as "pickup and delivery" stations for its transatlantic and transpacific circuits, as well as for intercity traffic. Later, it proposes to establish more and more inland stations.

The Universal has agreed to have at least one station in every state in the Union. The commission has demanded that 10 of its 110 stations be built the first year, but it promises to have 25 or 30. Its Washington headquarters state that a large field force is now in the field making tests for sites for stations. Two sites have been selected for key stations, namely, that at Scobeyville, N. J., which will be the New York City transmitter, and that at Chicago, one of the main relay points.

Those Universal Claims

The buildings for these stations are reported up, but the transmitters of the company's own manufacture remain to be installed. The Universal project was authorized by the Federal Radio Commission largely upon representations that it has technical facilities at hand which will permit of closer spacing of the high frequency channels; the claim was made that at least five messages can be sent on each of the two-tenths per cent channels that were fixed as a standard by the commission. In other words, the grant of 40 frequencies was tantamount to obtaining 200 telegraph channels.

That the wire companies are looking upon the radiotelegraph struggle with a certain amount of disdain, appears from the recent statement by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union. He said that no known method of radio communication was practicable for a national message service, and that the Western Union would adhere to land wires until such a method can be found. Postal Telegraph and its affiliated companies are staking their radio claims through the subsidiary Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company.

Rumors of combinations between R. C. A. and Western Union have repeatedly been spiked by officials of both companies. The latest reports are that an amendment of the White law, which prohibits cable and radio mergers, might lead to a merger of Radio Corporation with the I. T. & T.-Postal-All America Cables-Mackay Radio & Telegraph group.

M. C.

The Listener Speaks

THE new plan of the Philco Theater Memories Hour through the WJZ chain at 9:30 p. m. each Friday continues to work out quite well. One act of some favorite operetta is presented at a time. Last Friday the radiocasting of "The Chocolate Soldier" was concluded. This opera bouffe by Oscar Straus probably shares the honor of being the best loved of its type in the last quarter century with Franz Lehar's "Merry Widow." It is based upon Bernard Shaw's deliciously satirical comedy, "Arms and the Man," and retains much of the mood of this author.

Included in this last act were several deservedly well-known musical numbers including "My Hero." The "Letter Song" was given its proper humorous treatment and "Falling in Love" was as attractive as ever. It goes without saying that the group of artists headed by Jessica Dragonette did full justice to all of the songs and ensemble numbers. Just enough of the dialogue was retained to convey the atmosphere and plot of the piece—with the help of a little descriptive announcing.

There is no doubt that the idea of presenting operettas in this serial form has restored the Philco hour to the prominent place in the favor of radio listeners from which it had begun to slip slightly after many months of rather similar recitals of unconnected numbers. Next week the first act of Franz Lehar's "Count of Luxembourg" will be presented. While this operetta is not so well known as "The Merry Widow," it contains some very attractive music including the famous "Staircase Waltz" number and "Say Not Love Is a Dream."

Following the Philco program at 10 o'clock through the WEAF network Clyde Doerr's Saxophone Octet was presented in the course of the Kodak hour. Its music ranged from "Roses of Picardy" to the "Wedding of the Painted Doll." Other good numbers suggested by the turning of the leaves of the family album were "Songs My Mother Taught Me," by Dvořák and "The March of the Musketeers" from Rudolf Friml's "Three Musketeers" from which it will be seen that this hour can be relied upon for the most varied types of musical entertainment.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, May 16

Concert Artists

Gladys Rice, soprano (WJZ Chain). From "Faust" to "Show Boat." 10 p. m.

Rita Gould, characterizations and songs (WEAF Chain). A new comer to radio in the NBC Concert Bureau Hour. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

"In the Moonlight" (Coward—WEAF Chain). With all its various implications. 7:30 p. m.

Lewis James, tenor (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). One of the Revelers, in Oriental program. 8 p. m.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet (Hoover—WEAF Chain). Popular program. 8:30 p. m.

James Melton, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; Revelers; Singing Violins (Seiberling — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Impatient for summer, they move the calendar to June. 9 p. m.

Allan Jones, tenor; Mayfair House Salon Orchestra; male trio (Sonora—CBS). Always a good program. 9:30 p. m.

Entertainers (Iso-Vis-NBC Chicago). Gypsying in the State of Kansas. 9:30 p. m.

The Troubadours (NBC Pacific). Vocalists, two-piano work and string orchestra. 6:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Varied classics. 11 p. m.

Symphony Hour (Standard-NBC Pacific). France's greatest composers. 7:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Midweek Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mother's Day program. 7 p. m.

Educational Music

School Broadcast (Standard-NBC Pacific). Orchestral instruments as expressive of emotion. 11:30 a. m.

Band Music

United States Marine Band (CBS). The "President's Own," Capt. Taylor Branson conducting, from the open-air Sylvan Theater, Washington, D. C. 8:30 p. m.

Talks

"Old Counsellor" (Halsey Stuart-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Financial advice with interesting orchestral program. 10 p. m.

Anis Azer Raphael (WJZ Chain). From one of the oldest of civilizations—Egypt —to the newest medium of modern civilization, the Egyptian consul to New York City. 7 p. m.

Vocal Duo

"Buck and Wing" (WEAF Chain). We now find them making a try at vaudeville. 8 p. m.

Sketches

"Arabesques" (CBS). The players turn Veniceward in "In a Gondola." 8 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). The Smithers family. 8:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Benny Kreuger and his orchestra (CBS). 7:30 p. m.

George Olsen and his music (CBS transcontinental). The Prince of Wales, when in America, invited Mr. Olsen and his band out to Long Island to entertain him. 10 p. m.

Bakers' Club (Grennan—NBC Chicago). "Uncle Bob" Wilson entertaining the children and grown-ups. 6 p. m.

Trocaderans (NBC Pacific). 10 p. m.

'Wandering' Urged on Danish Youth

Germany's Example Is to Be Followed by Erection of Hostelries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — At the annual meeting of the Joint Council for National Education one speaker urged the young people of Denmark to go in for "wanderings," following the example set by the young people of Germany in this direction. The movement began in Germany with the beginning of this century, when a national school teacher obtained permission to use the schools as hostelries for the wandering young people during the holidays.

Since then a couple of thousand hostelries for young people have been formed in Germany, which last year gave accommodation to 2,500,000 traveling and wandering people. Medieval castles were also used in this connection. These hostelries were mostly intended for persons under 20 years, and were very cheap.

The quite young paid about 10 cents a night, older persons half as much again. The state, the municipalities and private indviduals are supporting and erecting these hostelries all over Germany. A beginning has been made in Denmark, three hostelries of this class having been formed, and it is proposed to use schools, public buildings and high schools to create a network of such hostelries all over the country.

VERMONT TEACHERS MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Vt. (AP)—More than 200 teachers from Windham and Windsor counties attended the annual meeting of the Southeastern Vermont Teachers' Association here.

Southern Circuit Bans Radiocasting of Games

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Atlanta, Ga.

FOLLOWERS of Southern Association baseball clubs no longer can sit on their front porches and enjoy detailed accounts of the games by radio from the ball parks. The magnates got together and decided the radio was one of the reasons attendance figures are lagging.

PENSION FOR ALL, NEW IDEAL FOR BRITISH WORKER

Improved System From America Aids Movement to Extend Contributory Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The feeling that those who have spent their active working years in industry are entitled to a pension on retirement has long been widely held in Great Britain, as is evident from the state system of pensions for insured workers at 65 and for all at 70. Because of the great burden of national debt and heavy taxation, however, such state pensions are necessarily restricted to a very small payment.

For decades many British business enterprises have maintained pension arrangements of their own for their salaried workers, but in comparatively few cases has this been available to the lower grades of wage earners. A decided change is now taking place in this respect, and it is interesting to know that although the pension idea is essentially British, it is the improvements which have been made in industrial pension systems in the United States which have brought about the big increase in their favor and use by British employers.

American Methods Employed

Credit for the greatly improved schemes now available to employers who wish to institute such plans in co-operation with their employees seems mainly due to the large American underwriting companies and the National Civic Federation. One of the large North American companies has now extended its operations to the British Isles, and the coming in of this transatlantic company has spurred interest in new pension plans on the part of the British companies. The combined result has been a great increase in inquiry throughout British industry and many employers have decided to adopt the American system for their enterprises.

The plans now being established in Britain are in no sense paternalistic and have no savour of charity. They are in almost every case contributory, employer and worker sharing the cost equally between them, and the worker is assured that no matter what may happen in the future, his own contributions to the fund can never be lost. In the event of his leaving the employer's service he has the option of withdrawing his contributions in cash, of taking a paid-up pension for whatever his contributions will buy, or of continuing his payments for the pension directly to the insurance company. Some employers agree that after a reasonable period of service the employee will become the owner of the employer's contributions as well as his own.

Funding Over Many Years

In the past many employers who would have liked to institute pension plans for their workers have hesitated because of the cost of the pensions for the older workers. This difficulty is overcome in the new American plans by providing for funding this charge over many years. Employers who have provided pension plans for their enterprises say they have found them productive of good consciences and good business as well. Workers who feel that their future has been adequately safeguarded by a pension contract executed by a great underwriting company are found to constitute a contented group, who show their satisfaction in a larger working output and in a freedom from petty disputes and suspicion of the employer's motives.

There has been an unexpected trade union reaction, which will be followed with close interest by those who are aware of it. In some industries the trades unions maintain pension schemes, usually of an assessment nature. Employers in some of these industries have established pension schemes for those workers who are not eligible for trade union pensions. The cost to such workers of the pension plan offered by the insurance company is notably less, while the benefits are obviously much greater and are more fully guaranteed by financial reserves, than are those of the trade union members.

Universal Pensioning the Ideal

In consequence, many union members are wondering if it would not be to their interest to join the employers' pension scheme, rather than to continue in the atmosphere of antagonism which too often characterizes relations between unions and employers.

A striking paragraph in the recent Mond-Turner report has helped to concentrate attention on retirement pensions in industry. The report stated that there are more than 340,000 workers over 65 still active in industry in Britain. If these could be pensioned, many more than that number of young workers could readily be absorbed by industry and a sharp cut made in the unemployment problem. The ideal is that every industry should provide for its retired workers by provision made during their active period of service. While this sounds utopian, it is the reasoned belief of many students of pension matters that it will ultimately be achieved, and will thus be the most important single instrumentality for eliminating poverty among wage earners.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making $50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments for a New England concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple, practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to earn $2000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8B16, Springfield, Mass.

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AGENCIES wanted for Switzerland by thorough business woman. Write to Postfach Mattenhof 21, Berne, Switzerland.

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Positively no risk; capital remains under your own control. Offer particularly suitable for those who, handicapped in various ways, can only devote part time, yet desire to add to present income.

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No previous experience needed.

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THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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NORTH HATLEY, P. Q., CANADA—Completely furnished 8-room cottage on lovely Lake Massawippi; modern bath, kitchenette; rent or sale. Write K. S. CRAVEN, Roxbury, Conn.

OPPORTUNITY for trustees or individuals, owner going abroad, must sell 300-car garage at sacrifice; well leased, new fire proof construction, one of the best located garages in Boston, Massachusetts; easy terms. For further details, write MRS. ESTHER M. BURNS, owner, 146 Walnut Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

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VILMA BANKY NOW CITIZEN

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Vilma Banky, screen actress, whose Hungarian name was Vilma Banka, became a naturalized citizen of the United States May 10. She was born in Nagydorog, Hungary, in 1902, and was married to Rod La Rocque, screen actor, in Beverly Hills, Calif., in 1927.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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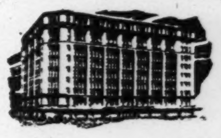

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS for hire by the day, week or month, with driver; $300 a month and up; new Cadillacs and other models. L. T. C., 796 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Jamaica 1342-W.

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS., Harris Beach—Cottage, all modern improvements, for season; good bathing; summer garage; 5 rooms. K. J. Crawley, 86 Highland Terrace, New Britain, Conn.

POINT INDEPENDENCE, CAPE COD—Owner's cottage, 100 feet from private beach, ideal for children; rent $650. MRS. CHENEY, 101 Green St., Fairhaven, Mass.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 W 40th St., N. Y. C., Tel. PENn. 5389.—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only; 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Local Classified Advertisements

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DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open for season. Enroll any time. Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE Schnauzer puppies from imported stock for sale; age 3 months. E. M. SCHUERCH, 42 Sturges Rd., West Roxbury, Mass., Parkway 2182-J.

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TWO MEN to work on poultry and fruit farm; 1 who has had some experience in handling chickens and 1 who can do some carpentry work; excellent working conditions; good board and lodging; wages, $85 per month. Highland Lawn Orchard, R. F. D. No. 1, Shelton, Conn.

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LADY with experience in detail office work, dictaphone, shorthand and secretarial duties; position now open is one of responsibility and permanency, with a large national organization. Reply by letter giving experience, age, reference and salary wanted to H. J. IRELAND, Room 707, Pennsylvania Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK—Elliott Fisher billing operator, mercantile house, Grand Central Station vicinity, hours 8:30 to 5:30, requires the services of a competent, intelligent, refined young lady; write stating age, education, experience, nationality, religion and salary desired. MERCANTILE, Box 409, Grand Central Station.

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IN Boston's best suburb; comfortably furnished house, 8 rooms, conveniences; to rent July, August, $175. FLORENCE COOK, Churchill St., Newtonville, Mass.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—A charming 7-room cottage, beautiful trees and shrubs, over 32,000 ft. of land; rent $75 a month on lease. Wellesley 1286-M.

WINTHROP, MASS.—To let, well furnished, cozy bungalow of 5 rooms and bath. MRS. BOTHILDA TIRRELL, 111 Main St. Call Ocean 0888-R.

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Room and board by day or week; moderate rates; home cooking; circular. 104 Highland Ave., Winthrop, Mass. Ocean 1406.

BOSTON, 57 Westland Ave.—Rooms and board for elderly people; also rooms with some privileges; transients accommodated.

NEW YORK CITY—Two business women wish to share their apartment and services of maid with another woman until Oct. 1st; large sunny room, meals, laundry; near Riverside Drive; $30 per week. Phone Susquehanna 4448 or Box K-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway, Suite 3—Very desirable pleasant front rooms facing park; suitable for 1 or 2 people; kitchen privileges if desired. Back Bay 1835 or apply before 2 P. M.

BOSTON—Two cheerful comfortably furnished rooms in quiet home; immediate possession; near Christian Science church. 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 3, Kenmore 7496.

BOSTON, 14 Westland Ave.—Two nice rooms for light housekeeping; also double and single rooms, near church, permanent or transient. Back Bay 7548.

BOSTON—Transients, single room, facing church park, for lady. Apply Suite 8, Norway St. after 4 p. m. or A-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 97 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Furnished rooms, all improvements, continuous hot water; transients accommodated. B. A. COSMAN, Copley 2792-R.

BOSTON, 397 Commonwealth Ave. Bachelor residence; a few desirable rooms, shower bath, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

BOSTON, 15 Norway St., Suite 5—Cheery, well furnished front rooms, for women, facing church park. Back Bay 9025.

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Water side, large double room, private bath; also attractive single room. Back Bay 2525.

BOSTON—Well-appointed—private bath optional—private family—parkway—5 minutes from church. Copley 5882-W.

BOSTON, 110 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Two front rooms to let; nice pleasant outlook. Tel. Kenmore 1216.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Very attractive rooms in private home, suitable for one or two people; also single room; teachers or business people preferred. G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 81 Ivy St., corner of St. Mary's, Suite 7—Two sunny front rooms, together or single, one room with private bath. Tel. Regent 5933-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Rooms, home comforts, private bath; good food (optional); sleeping porch; garage. Regent 6313.

NEW YORK (Drive, 152nd)—Exceptional for lady; newly furnished, two windows, kitchenette; only roomer; evenings, Sunday. Bradhurst 9632, Apt. 6.

N. Y. C., 25 East 30th—Exclusive airy residential studios; $10 single, $18 double upwards; privacy. Lexington 5522. KEEHNER.

N. Y. C., 115 West 16th—Attractive room, modern elevator apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Chelsea 6600 (Apt. 268)

NEW YORK CITY, West 112th—Beautiful room, conveniences; all transportation; references. DREW, Apt. 64. Cathedral 4268.

NEW YORK CITY, 511 W. 112 St., Apt. 9—Attractive, large, light room, adjoining bath; business person, $8. Cathedral 7605.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

ENERGETIC and capable sales producer will represent manufacturer for the sale of merchandise for domestic and export market. Box W-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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3 to 7 Rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to down-town district. Good neighborhood.

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In first-class buildings in the Back Bay. All modern improvements, electric refrigeration and switchboard service. Apply

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Telephone Back Bay 1516

BOSTON, BACK BAY—Sublet, attractive 2-room apartment, near church and Y. M. C. A.; first-class apartment house. Apply 327 Huntington Ave., Suite 38 or JANITOR.

BOSTON—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; for summer months; suitable for 1 or 2 ladies. Box A-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 150 St. Botolph St., Suite 3—1-room furnished apartments; near church; piano; $35.00; see janitor.

BOSTON, 84 Fenway—Sublet for summer, near church, cool, airy kitchenette apartment; extensive view over Fens; 3 large rooms, large reception hall. Back Bay 2170.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apartments, new buildings, from 3 to 8 rooms, 1 to 3 baths; modern conveniences. SUPERINTENDENT, 102A Longwood Ave.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—5-room apartment in 2-family corner house; garage; convenient transportation. 484 Prospect Street.

FURNISHED and unfurnished apartments in the choicest location of the reservoir section, at reasonable rentals. JUDSON O. ROGERS, 2000 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 3741 and Asp. 7932.

NEW YORK CITY, 5-7 West 65th St.—Unfurnished 2-3-4 rooms, newly decorated, light apartments, near Central Park; wood-burning fireplaces; reasonable rentals. SUPT., 7 West 65th.

SWARTHMORE, PA., suburbs Philadelphia—All or part of modern apartment; convenient electric trains; furnished or unfurnished. SW. 56-W.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—4-room furnished apartment; every convenience; easily accessible to Boston; June, July, August, September. Tel. Arlington 2652-R or Janitor, Brentwood Court.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Box 1, 4017 Baltimore Ave.—Well furnished, airy, six rooms, third floor, elevator, porch, 15 minutes to center of city; reasonable; four months or longer; about June 1st.

REAL ESTATE

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FISHER HILL

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FOR SALE, WEST GLOUCESTER, MASS. Charming old 7-room house, 4 fireplaces; ½ acre; piped for furnace; electricity, city water, bath; garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, tool shop; new shingles, newly painted; 10 minutes by auto from Gloucester.
$4000
Tel. VESPER GEORGE, Kenmore 5393

FOR SALE OR RENT—Buzzards Bay, waterfront cottage, 5th Ave., Point Independence; large living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, five bedrooms; spacious piazzas, front and back, partly enclosed; garage and attractive gardens; electricity, hot and cold water; outlook unusually desirable; excellent bathing in front of property; two lots; three minutes to post office, stores and bus line; two miles to Buzzards Bay R. R. station. Write 124 Commonwealth Ave., or phone Kenmore 2844.

FOR SALE—NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. In best residential section, Dutch colonial, 7 rooms, heated sun porch; all improvements; oil heat; in perfect condition; 8000 square feet land; shrubs; garage. E-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call OWNER, Center Newton 2778-W.

FOR SALE—One-room camp in Duxbury, Mass.; acre land, screened porch, electric lights, running water, telephone; mile from ocean; $1500. Tel. Parkway 3275-M., Boston.

LAKE MAUSAM, MAINE
NEAR SANFORD—For sale, cottage 6 rooms, fine repair, large fireplace, piazzas screened, awnings, completely furnished; garage, boathouse, 4 boats; ice house (filled), bathhouses, pine grove; price $2500, easy terms. F. E. BROOKS, 58 Bicknell Street, Quincy, Mass. Granite 4569-W.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office mornings. 959 Little Bldg. Call or phone between 2 and 3 afternoons. Hancock 6377.

NEW YORK, Grand Central district—Completely furnished practitioner's offices, part or full day, reasonable. Telephone afternoons, Vanderbilt 5223.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED—By man experienced as an executive, business manager, institutional manager and salesman; knowledge of finance; educated; married; highest references; car. A-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VERY efficient, 1929 college graduate as tutor and companion for summer. M. E. HAWES, 53 Middle Neck Rd., Port Washington, N. Y.

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A MOST experienced nurse for young child; best of references given. Telephone, BAIN, Riverside 6464, N. Y. C.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—General day work, or work in apartments by reliable colored woman; can furnish references. University 7984-J.

ELDERLY woman desires position as housekeeper, Mt. Vernon or near by; excellent references. MRS. AUGUSTA BOCK, 7 Claremont Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Oakwood 0617.

EXPERIENCED young governess, with kindergarten-primary training, wishes position; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FRENCH Parisian teacher wishes summer position; children or companion; references. MLLE. GREMILLOT, 146 Mass. Ave., Boston. Kenmore 7850.

INFANT'S NURSE, French, middle-aged, excellent references; with Christian Scientists preferred. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

LADY desires position as companion; good reader, cheerful disposition, willing to be of service; with Christian Scientists preferred. Address B-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY wishes employment as reader to those needing this service. B-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY — Maid (colored) houseworker, plain sewing, part time. Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED French-Swiss teacher-companion, teacher to lady, girl, best references, country, seashore. MADAME ROCHER, 230 West 107th, N. Y. C.; Clarkson 9109 (6 to 8).

REFINED and intelligent lady housekeeper, companion, or charge of home needing mother's care. E-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman desires to take entire charge gentleman's home with or without children. P. O. Box 417, Berlin, N. H. Suite 5.

YOUNG American woman, 23, wishes position as companion to young girl; 2 years college; lived 1 year Florence, Italy; speaks Italian, fluently; instructs in 'cello; also rides, dives, drives; desires to be really helpful. B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LYNBROOK, LONG ISLAND—All brick, new residence; 7 large rooms, breakfast-nook, tiled bath, stall-shower, steam heat, hardwood floors throughout, brass plumbing, fully decorated, 3x8 floor beams; a home for one who appreciates good construction and low upkeep. And the price has been kept down to $13,500. Terms MARTENS, PEACE & STEPHANY, INC., 66 Atlantic Avenue.

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START WITH A LOT
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
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ROCKPORT, MASS.—For sale or to rent, 7-room furnished cottage, located near ocean; all improvements; garage; large lot; sale price, $5500; rental for season, $550. Address E. H. ARNOLD, 158 Ancon Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

VALUABLE business property, partially improved, extending from Federal Highway to Lake Worth; reasonable. Owner, E. D. POTTER, 606 So. Olive, West Palm Beach, Fla.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5847 33rd St., Chevy Chase—For sale or rent, attractively furnished six rooms, sun parlor, breakfast room, Frigidaire, instantaneous gas heater. Address owner or phone Decatur 3483.

SUMMER BOARD

WINTHROP, MASS.—COLONIAL INN. Open year round; large piazzas; single rooms with meals $15 weekly, doubles $30. 600 Shirley St. Ocean 2772.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

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CAPE COD, South Wellfleet, Mass.—To rent, season, house, 7 rooms, comfortably, attractively furnished; fireplace, garage, pine grove; near ocean, bay, restful, quiet; $250. FLORENCE COOK, Churchill St., Newtonville, Mass.

FOR RENT season 1929, 10-room cottage on shore of beautiful Maine residence lake (restricted section); $350 from June 1st to Nov. 1st; $100 per month July and August. For further information address E. A. CHAPLIN, Sebago Lake, Me., R. F. D. Watchic, or E. B. LIBBY, 95 Yale St., Bridgeport, Conn.

MAPLE shaded farm home; house 7 rooms in southern New Hampshire, 60 miles from Boston, in quiet American neighborhood; high elevation; good roads; mail and supplies delivered daily; garden plowed; to rent furnished, $100 for the season.
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68 Webster Street, Manchester, N. H.

QUAINT, furnished farmhouse, southern Vermont; three bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; high land, beautiful scenery, summer fruits; $60 monthly. Box 417, Sharon, Mass.

SHEFFIELD, MASS.—Large furnished colonial residence, modern improvements; ice, garage, lake, boat; $500 season unlimited; near Great Barrington Christian Science church. MRS. F. H. KOHLMAIER, 55 Dixon St., Bridgeport, Conn.

UNUSUAL summer home, six rooms, bath, screened porch, attractively furnished, modern improvements; delightful water view, swimming, boating; also smaller cottage with fireplace. MULLER, Albin St., Glen Cove, N. Y.; phone 1457-J.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 146 Mass. Ave.—2 or 3 furnished outside rooms and bath; summer months; linen. Suite 417, Massachusetts Chambers.

COLCHESTER, CONN. (One hour from Hartford or New London) 15-room home, all improvements; beautiful site, high elevation; fine for private use or rest home; price $600. Address MRS. J. T. WALLIS, 63 W. Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

ELBERON, N. J., "Shadow Lawn Manor," (five minutes from Asbury Park, N. J.)—New 7-room house for summer; four large bedrooms, tile bath with shower, large living room with fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen; large front and back porches; attractively furnished; two-car garage; beautiful section; price $80.00. MRS. GEORGE BUHLER, 17 Perrine Ave.

NEW YORK—Sublet June, July and August, attractive elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, furnished balcony with view of Hudson River; near Columbia University. Phone Cathedral 3700, Apartment 61.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 West 112th St. (near Broadway)—Summer months great reduction; beautiful, cool, large five-room apartment; piano. Cathedral 4982.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables, Carbon Paper Ribbons.
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

WEARING APPAREL

PRIVATE party wishes to sell slightly worn ladies' and misses' coats and dresses; also fur coats. Regent 8578 (Brookline, Mass.)

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

SMART LUGGAGE
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 Second Avenue
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

BLACH'S Third Avenue at 19th Street
Apparel Outfitters for Men, Women and Boys
FOREMOST IN FASHION FAR MOST IN VALUE

OSCE ROBERTS
Phone 3-0424 1911 First Avenue
RUBBER STAMPS AND PRINTING

Martha Washington
CANDY STORES
"Ready to serve you with the World's Best"
Candy—Soda—Luncheon
307 N. 20TH STREET
and MOUNTAIN BROOK VILLAGE

Fuel for Every Purpose
Prices lower than you expect for quality and service furnished.
WITTICHEN COAL & COKE COMPANY
Phone 3-9145

FLOWERS
Mountain Brook Florists
"Quality and Taste"
Dial 4-2660 Mountain Brook Village

Marinello Beauty Salon
The only beauty shop operated by
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
1921½ Third Avenue
Phone 3231

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
We are agents in Birmingham for Shaft Pierce Acrobatic and Balancer Shoes

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 Second Ave. N.
DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:
Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Citizens Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Purity Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co. No. 1; Terminal Ice Co. No. 2.

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

Wittichen Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
Finest Moving Equipment in City
Phone 3-9145 2329 1st Avenue No.

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

CABLE BURTON PIANO CO.
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

"While out driving stop at"
Electrick Maid Bake Shop
FIVE POINTS
Bakery Goods—Delicatessen—Lunches
"Taste the Difference"

When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North
Phone 33204
We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring

"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen
Soda Fountain Lunches
S. W. MARTIN, Mgr.
S. G. VAUGHAN, Asst. Mgr.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
20th Street and 3rd Avenue

CALL
ROBERTSON TIRE CO.
FOR TIRE SERVICE
Phone 3-3357
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
530 So. 21st St., Birmingham

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

RICH'S NEW STORE
Four Distinct Shops
Shoes: Men, Women Children RICH'S 1917 SECOND AVE. *Hose for Men, Women.*

Paris at your feet! **The French Bootery**
219 North 19th Street

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

The New White Swan Rug Cleaning Plant
WORK BEAUTIFUL
4-5065 25 Trucks
"We do not destroy the stiffness of your rugs"

CAHEEN'S *for GLOVES*
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE

The New White Swan "Orienta" Dry Cleaners
"Work Beautiful"
Phone 4-5065 25 Truks
AVENUE F at 29TH STREET

MOBILE

EUGENE THOSS Jr.
Sporting Goods, Toys
Bicycles Sold on Easy Payments
We Restring Tennis Rackets
BICYCLE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
Bell Phone 811 Saenger Thea. Bldg.

WINGFIELD-MEREDITH-DOBBS HOOD TIRE DEALERS
GOVERNMENT and DEARBORN STS.
Phone 5050

Coal, Coke and Wood
Quick Service
also Poultry Feeds
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
S. W. Water and Congress Streets
Phones Bell 5020 Home 1678

MERCHANTS PRINTING COMPANY
Equipped to Print Anything
12 N. JOACHIM STREET

REYNALDS' MUSIC HOUSE
"Reynalds' for Radios, Victrolas, Victrola Records and Developing"

C. RAVIER & SONS
Bridal Bouquets, Floral Designs a Specialty. Decorative Plants for All Occasions.
Bell 'Phone 714 Home 'Phone 714

MONTGOMERY

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES
COLEMAN & SCOTT
221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala

South Court Street Delicatessen Company
Imported and Domestic Delicatessen Fancy Groceries

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone Cedar 107
You Can Depend on Us
MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
107 S. COURT ST.

ALEX RICE
Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back.
COURT SQUARE

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
BREAD AND ROLLS, CAKES AND PASTRIES OF ALL KINDS
104 DEXTER AVENUE
"Taste the Difference"

Maxie D. Pepperman
General Insurance
Phone Cedar 436
Suite 600 Vandiver Building

STANLEY PAULGER
Photographer
9 COURT SQUARE Phone 2010

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

Lyal Service Station
Coral Way and Douglas Road
FREE ROAD SERVICE
Wolf's Head, Quaker State, Texaco, Mobiloil, Standard Oils, Accessories. Hood Tires, Tubes.

DAYTONA BEACH

WALLACE'S
Art and Jewelry Store
A Complete Line of Gifts
130 Ivy Lane—A small street opposite Casino Burgoyne Telephone 276

Freeman Art Shop
Gifts and Greeting Cards
Picture Framing
222 SOUTH BEACH STREET

CURTIS DRY GOODS COMPANY
206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.
Piece Goods—Hosiery
Lingerie—McCall Patterns

"Pepper Sells for Less"
PEPPER HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Paints, Fishing Tackle
104-106 N. BEACH ST. Phone 87

ELSA FARRELL
SPORTS APPAREL
Williams Hotel Building
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
Telephone 1435
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

SUNOCO GAS AND OILS
"Large enough to serve you—Small enough to appreciate you."
Grandview Service Station
N. F. TRACY
S. Grandview and First—Phone 9174

Dry Cleaners—Tailors
Modern Equipment and Prompt Service
PRENTICE & MORROW
711 Main Street (Peninsula) Phone 500

HOLLYWOOD

Floyd L. Wray
Licensed Real Estate Broker
Broward County Farm Lands
1912 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA

LOUIS WALZ
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
COR. HARRISON and 20TH AVE.

JACKSONVILLE

Kickernick U'Wear

For women and children. Cut the famous Kickernick way, that gives complete freedom of movement and longer and more satisfactory wear.

Illustrated Style Is of Rayon
Priced $1.95
FURCHGOTT'S, Jacksonville, Florida

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

ROSE HANSKAT'S STAYFORM
STAYFORM, *the* MODERN GARMENT
Stayform Department with
The Sadie Hill Millinery Co.
35 West Monroe St. Phone 5-0791

L. F. M. STORE
Now at
Their New Store
COR. MAIN AND BAY STREET

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
BAY AND LAURA STREETS

The CHILDREN'S SHOPPE
"TINY TO TEN"
Layettes a Specialty. Novelties of unusual interest for the babies.
GIRLS BOYS
Phone 5-1440 33 W. Duval

CARL ENGELHARDT
GERMAN-AMERICAN CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing
We call and deliver
2721-2725 FORBES ST. Phone 7-2109

Mrs. Isabel Douglas
Franco-American Shop and Beauty Parlors
29 W. Monroe St., Jacksonville, Fla.
is Distributor for the Franco-American Hygienic Toilet Preparations

Lady Fair Beauty Parlor
Eugene and Frigidine Permanent Waves
All Work Thoughtfully Done
123½ MAIN STREET Phone 5-5355

LAKE WORTH

The BOOK SHOP
Stationery and Office Supplies. Greeting Cards, Gifts, Magazines, Circulating Library.
Lake Ave. at J St. Lake Worth, Fla.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

LAKE WORTH
(Continued)

Try a Meal at
THE
PERIWINKLE INN
Mrs. M. CLAYTON, Proprietor.
Regular Dinners, 50 cents
Phone 147
11 South J St., Lake Worth, Florida

Worthmor Ice Cream
It's All the Name Implies
27 South Dixie, Lake Worth, Fla.

MIAMI

Columbia Tire Co.
3rd St. at 9th Ave., N. W. Phone 8447
Brake Testing—Brake Re-Lining—Wheel Aligning—Electrical Repairing — Vulcanizing — Speedometer Repairing—Gas—Oil—Grease.
The GENERAL TIRE
Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
NEW AND USED TIRES AT BARGAIN PRICES
ALL makes and sizes, which we have taken in trade for New Generals.
OPEN ALL NIGHT

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Stores
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
REASONABLY PRICED
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH AND WEST PALM BEACH

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

STAYFORM—
the modern Summer garment
ROSE HANSKAT'S STAYFORM
Local Representative
MRS. C. F. LAMBERT
134 S. W. 13th St. Phone 8867

"Fresh Every Hour"
HANNA MADE CANDIES
75 Cents per pound
236NE 1st Street Miami, Florida

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
PHONES:
Miami 33148 and 33149
Coral Gables 115
Miami Beach 700
15 Courteous Route Men at Your Service
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE

Toilet Requisites
Kodak Films
Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. PARNELL, Prop.

Walk-Over
TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT OFF
Shoes for Men and Women
Walk-Over Boot Shop
38 N. E. 1st Avenue

Davis Marinello Shoppe
Registered
Catering to Exclusive Clientele
With a Special Department for Men
126 S. E. 1st AVE. Ph. 5957

General Insurance
Service Kindly Given
W. W. BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street

ALTSCHUL REALTY COMPANY
Reliable Service in Real Estate
3035 N. W. 12th Ave. Ph. 22572

THE BLUE GOOSE TEA ROOM
230 N. E. Second Avenue
We serve the best of food at reasonable prices. Closed Sunday.
MRS. ALICE LEWIS, Mgr.

Bridge Plaza Cafe
Sunday Steak and Chicken Dinner, 60c
Regular Daily Dinner, 50c
639 N. W. FIFTH AVE.
A. L. FISCHBEIN REGEZ

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI
(Continued)

RILEY'S
Auto Body and Fender Repairs
DUCO
Tops—Upholstering—Rugs
1321 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 20171

ORLANDO

Walk-Over Boot Shop
You can have style and comfort in Walk-Over shoes for men and women
NEW DEXDALE HOSIERY
Phone 5648 San Juan Hotel Bldg.

Two Stores for Men
"We Feature Quality, Not Price"
THE MEN'S SHOP
Phone 3551 32 S. Orange Ave.
SAN JUAN MEN'S SHOP
Phone 4352 San Juan Hotel Bldg.
Orlando Florida

"CANADA DRY"
JOHN F. EMPIE
"Service You Like"
Choice Groceries, Meats, a Full Line of Fresh Fish
Phone 5180-5189
10 & 12 E. Church St.

SLATER-SCOTT
"Gowns for Discriminating Women"
GOWNS WRAPS
SPORT CLOTHES
Phone 7954 20 N. ORANGE AVE.

Wilson's
Good Shoes and Hosiery
Juvenile Store 110 So. Orange Ave.
22 So. Orange Ave. Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

ORANGE BLOSSOM SERVICE STATION
Pan-Am Gas and Oils
General and Fisk Tires
419 MAIN STREET

General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & CRIST, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

Sarasota Grocery
Quality and Service
High Grade Western Meats
144 PINEAPPLE AVE. Phone 2819

The Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

ST. PETERSBURG

Genuine Alligator Goods and Other Gifts
KRUG'S GIFT SHOP
423 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.
SNELL ARCADE

TAMPA

ESSRIG'S
TAMPA'S EXCLUSIVE PIECE GOODS SHOP
"Everything in dress material"
Now in New and Larger Quarters
916 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Style and comfort for every occasion
PRINCESS BOOT SHOP
812 FRANKLIN STREET

Standard Grocery Company
3103 Bay-to-Bay Blvd., at Lisbon
Finest Groceries and Western Meats
MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS

MAAS
Clothier and Haberdasher
705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN AND BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

Baldwin Mitchell M. & M. Lynch
THE TAMPA SHOP
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Phone M 58-681
612 Tampa Street, Tampa, Florida

Diamonds Jewelry
Silverware Bead Bags
Costume Jewelry and Novelties
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
THE DIAMOND MERCHANTS
TAMPA ST. PETERSBURG

"Special Steam Wave as Low as $5"
Billy Beckett Beauty Parlor
413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

TAMPA
(Continued)

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS
ALSO CERTIFIED MILK
Phone 4983

WEST PALM BEACH

CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH

ANTHONY'S
Men, Women and Children
READY-TO-WEAR
UTMOST IN QUALITY
Decidedly Moderate in Cost

Dixie Laundries Inc.
One Day Service
Courtesy, Service and Quality
Phone 6131 917 1st Street

FLOWERS—IMPORTED BIRDS
SHEARMAN'S FLOWER AND PET SHOP
Olive and Gardenia Streets
West Palm Beach, Fla.
GOLD FISH HENDRYX CAGES

MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS
Best there is in Groceries
Clean and Fresh
FLORENCE CASH GROCERY
708½ S. ROSEMARY Phone 2-1223

Party Accessories of All Kinds
May we have the pleasure of showing them to you for your next entertainment?
GENE SMITH COMPANY, Inc.
Clematis Ave., East of Olive

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

McGee and Fuller
"Beauty Shops"
64½ Whitehall Street Wa. 7874
108 Forsyth St. N. W. Wa. 1070
Experts in All Branches of Hairdressing Work

EVERY TIME YOU LOOK AT YOUR WATCH—THINK OF
Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
—Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide—
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Hubbard and Hancock
PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
PUBLISHERS
29 PRYOR ST. N. E., ATLANTA

Two Cent Letter Company
"Direct Mail Advertising Service"
604 Thrower Bldg.
Wal. 3434

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

Say It With Flowers
WEINSTOCK'S
Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop
WALNUT 0908

Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PARKS-CHAMBERS, INC.
37-39 Peachtree Street

FRED R. LINDORME
Automobile Painting
Auto Tops and Trimmings
250 to 260 Stewart Ave., ATLANTA, GA.
Phone West 1603

SAVANNAH

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

TRUE SHOP DRY CLEANING
408-12 E. Broughton St.
Phones 380-381

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
BYCK ELECTRIC CO.
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
139 BULL STREET

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE

MOVING—STORAGE
PACKING—SHIPPING
Cold Storage for Furs and Rugs
Vaults for Silver and Trunks
Allport Storage Warehouse Co.
44 Valley Street Phone 114

Aiken & Hester, Druggists
Toilet Articles,
Stationery, Candies
DELIVERY SERVICE
12 Broadway Phone 2004

Mountain City Laundry
Modern Launderers
Telephone Nos. 426 and 427
207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.

ABBOTT KNIGHT
INCORPORATED
Cleaners Dyers
207 Coxe Avenue Phone 7000

Think of Photographs on Mother's Day
"Photographs Live Forever"
HOWARD STUDIO
31½ Patton Avenue

CHARLOTTE

Majestic Electric Radio
TONE SUPREME
SHAWS', Incorporated
314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
300 S. Graham HEM. 210-211
Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
A laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you
Phones 444—445
East 2nd Street

S & W CAFETERIAS
Are Catering to You
CHARLOTTE RALEIGH
ASHEVILLE ATLANTA KNOXVILLE

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6913
CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN
Heating and Ventilating
Engineer and Contractor

RALEIGH

Mason Beauty Shop
24½ West Hargett Street
Hairdressing, Manicuring
HIGH-CLASS WORK
EXPERIENCED OPERATORS
Call 1309 for Appointments

SYLVIA

The Paris Department Store
New Stocks of Merchandise
A. M. SIMONS, Prop.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

Pennsylvania

READING

THE FAMOUS
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: LORD HORATIO NELSON.

Where: England.

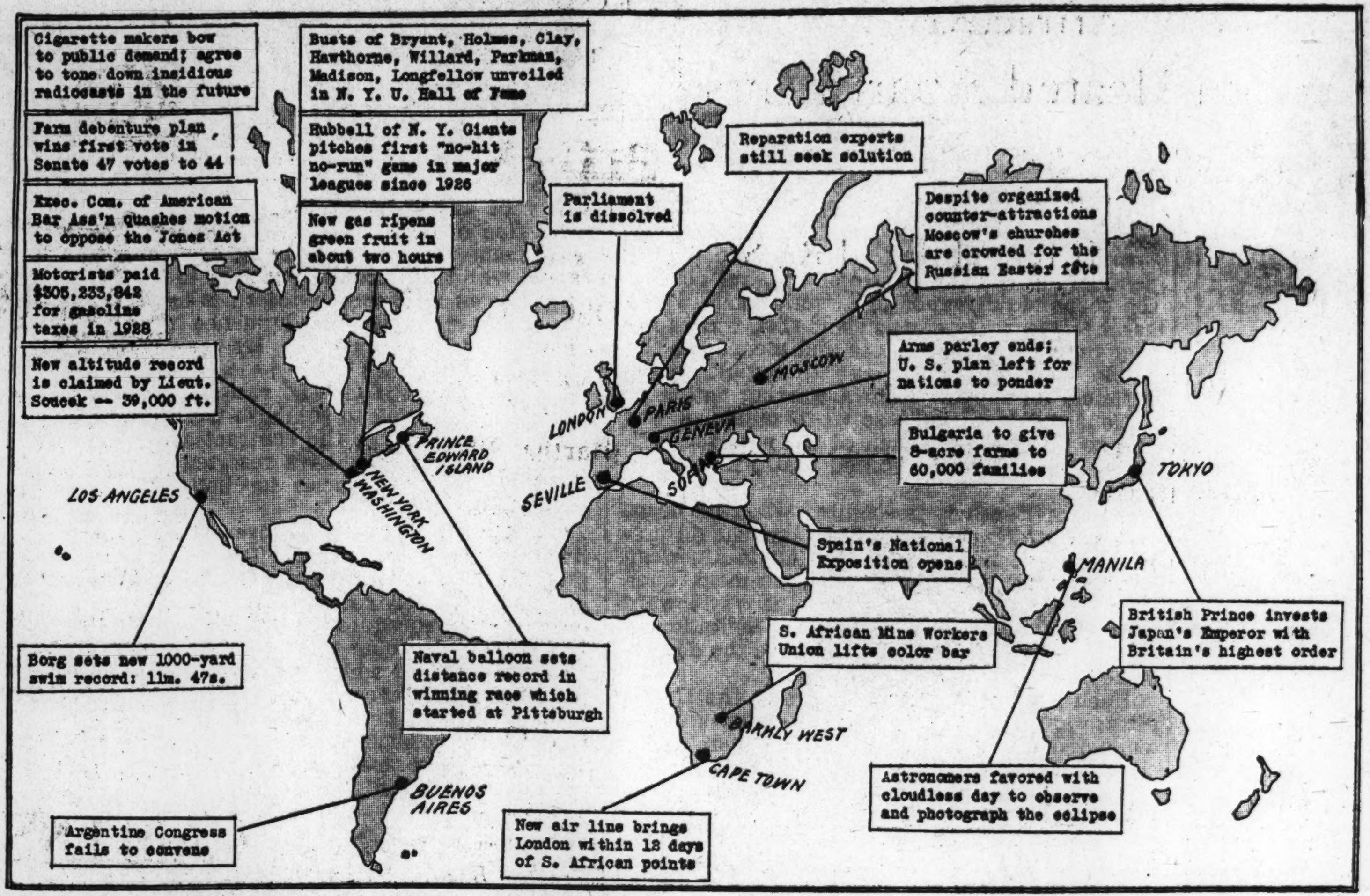
When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English sailor and the hero of Trafalgar. Of him the historian Trevelyan wrote: "Nelson is the best loved name in English ears." At the tender age of 12 he entered the navy and saw service in many waters, for five years devoting his energies to the task of preventing smuggling between the United States and the British colonies. Rapidly he rose in rank and had already retired when war with the French Republic called him again into action. Actually, then, it was not until 1793 that his real career began.

Nelson was given command of the ship Agamemnon and sent to the Mediterranean, which had for about a year been little more than a French lake. At first there were defeats, for Corsica and the Mediterranean were abandoned temporarily; then followed the battle of Cape Saint Vincent, in recognition of which victory Nelson was made a rear admiral. More victories brought more rewards for Nelson, a pension and the Order of the Bath at the hands of George III. Then came the famous patrol of Toulon, in spite of which the French fleet escaped to Egypt; and Nelson's pursuit, resulting in the Battle of the Nile. All French ships except two were either captured or destroyed. It was that battle which really restored British naval power; the campaign was already won before Trafalgar.

While the English people admired and held in awe Wellington and Marlborough, Nelson entered into their very hearts. The explanation may not be so far to seek. For example, it is related that, just before the battle of Trafalgar, a coxswain aboard the Victory had collected all the mail for England and dispatched the vessel which carried it, when he realized he had failed to include the letter to his own wife. At once Lord Nelson said: "Hoist a signal to bring her back; who knows but that he may fall in action tomorrow? His letter shall go with the rest."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Cigarette makers bow to public demand; agree to tone down insidious radiocasts in the future
Busts of Bryant, Holmes, Clay, Hawthorne, Willard, Parkman, Madison, Longfellow unveiled in N. Y. U. Hall of Fame
Farm debenture plan wins first vote in Senate 47 votes to 44
Hubbell of N. Y. Giants pitches first "no-hit no-run" game in major leagues since 1926
Exec. Com. of American Bar Ass'n quashes motion to oppose the Jones Act
New gas ripens green fruit in about two hours
Motorists paid $305,233,842 for gasoline taxes in 1928
New altitude record is claimed by Lieut. Soucek — 39,000 ft.
Reparation experts still seek solution
Parliament is dissolved
Despite organized counter-attractions Moscow's churches are crowded for the Russian Easter fête
Arms parley ends; U. S. plan left for nations to ponder
Bulgaria to give 8-acre farms to 60,000 families
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
SOFIA
SEVILLE
TOKYO
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
Spain's National Exposition opens
MANILA
British Prince invests Japan's Emperor with Britain's highest order
S. African Mine Workers Union lifts color bar
Borg sets new 1000-yard swim record: 11m. 47s.
Naval balloon sets distance record in winning race which started at Pittsburgh
BARKLY WEST
CAPE TOWN
BUENOS AIRES
Astronomers favored with cloudless day to observe and photograph the eclipse
Argentine Congress fails to convene
New air line brings London within 12 days of S. African points

A Word a Day

Sanitarium and Sanatorium

In the first place, it must be noted that there are two differences in these words, so seemingly alike. Both the second and the third vowels differ. Sanitarium is derived from the Latin *sanitas*, "health," and sanatorium from *sanatorius*, "giving health."

Although used interchangeably in some places, there is a distinction which can be made between these words. A sanatorium is primarily a health resort or retreat, selected because of its salubrity. Webster adds, "An establishment for the treatment of the sick, especially one that makes use of natural therapeutic agents . . . or that employs some specific treatment." Sanitarium is generally applied to a health station, sometimes restricted, as Webster says, "to an establishment where the treatment is wholly, or almost wholly, prophylactic (preventive)."

Both san-i-ta′-ri-um and san-a-to′-ri-um stress the third syllable. In both first syllables the *a* is short as in *am*, in the first word first *i* is as in *it*, *a* as in *late*, second *i* as in *rill*, *u* as in *circus*. In sanatorium the second *a* is as in *sofa*, *o* as in *old*, *i* as in *rill*, *u* as in *circus*.

The sanatorium of The Christian Science Benevolent Association is at Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Odds and Ends

World Cruises

The first American world cruise passenger ship set out in 1910. Today as many as 10 such cruises are announced, in addition to one regular round-the-world service.

Fifty-five-Ton Rudder

The Berengaria's new steel rudder weighs 55 tons. More than 100 men were required to dismantle the old rudder and install the new one.

Bible Society's Work

The American Bible Society, which was organized 75 years ago, has distributed 76,000,000 copies of the Scriptures.

Rice Paper

What is commonly known as rice paper is not made of rice straw, but from the pith of a small tree that is widely cultivated in China and Japan.

Overland Tunnel

It has been proposed that the new railway now under construction by the French across the Sahara should run through a steel tube to protect the rails from drifting sand.

Mica

A piece of mica an inch thick can be split into approximately 1000 sheets.

Brevities

Seattle Times: When Thomas Jefferson invented the revolving office chair he made it possible for his country to become highly swivelized.

Detroit News: "It's funny about there being no wild flowers here," complained the disappointed motorist. "Isn't this where we tore them all up last year?"

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Aside from living in a duplex apartment, Mr. Coolidge may be said to have retired to private life.

Los Angeles Times: The final test of poise is to look dignified and indifferent while six ladies watch the barber cut your hair.

Arkansas Gazette: The sticker for correctness is up against it when his etiquette book tells him how a thing should be done and his bank book tells him he can't do it that way.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Sparrow

New York City

HOW men and women respond instantly to aid the lesser of God's creatures was illustrated recently when a tiny sparrow found its way into a very busy bookshop in the Grand Central Terminal. The bookshop, which is also a lending library, was filled with commuters, stopping, on their way home, to get books for the week-end, when the bird blundered in and began to fly confusedly from one corner of the room to the other.

All activities were stopped at once in favor of the bird. Three electric fans, going at top speed to clear the air in this underground shop, were shut off—one by the manager and two by the customers, who took this liberty to protect the tiny visitor. Attempts were then made to catch the bird, or at least to steer it in the direction of the door.

These methods failing, someone then suggested that the electric lights be turned off, in the hope that the little stranger would be guided to fly toward the lighted doorway. This was done, and the sparrow, no longer blinded by the lights, flew quietly to the door, and away.

One for Mother

MISS M. C., Sacramento, Calif., writes the Sundial about a high school girl who worked during the last summer vacation in order to buy a coat for winter wear. Taking her earnings with her, the girl accompanied a friend into the city to a store which she soon discovered was having a sale on serviceable coats which were of an out-of-date cut. Recalling that her mother also could use a coat, the girl sacrificed pride of style in her own garment in order to buy two.

A Quotation for Today

THERE'S no beginning, and no end
As seen in ages gone,
The greatest joy of joy shall be
The joy of going on.—Foss

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

First Boarder (after waiting several minutes): "How much longer is that chap going to be?"

Second Boarder (listening to singing): "I think there are four more verses."

Cool Enough

Grandmother had finally yielded to the repeated urging of a grandson to accompany him on a test flight. Up and up they went until the youthful pilot leaned back and shouted: "Do you realize that we are up 17,500 feet?"

"Oh, I don't mind that," she said bravely, "but don't you think it's cool enough so that you might turn off the fan?"

Persistent

The following is told of Winston Churchill when working at the Admiralty. An American journalist was granted an interview.

"I've turned down seven of your compatriots this morning," exclaimed Winston, nodding toward a pile of visiting cards.

"I know. I'm them!" replied the American.—*Montreal Star.*

Salesology

Sales Manager: "I think it's a good time to sell the Joneses a car.

Salesman: "What makes you think so?"

Sales Manager: "Their neighbors have a new one."

Defined

"My Papa's a bookkeeper," said little Albert proudly.

"Yes, I know it," rejoined small Dorothy, daughter of a minister. "He borrowed a book from my Papa."—*Christian Register.*

Surprising Father

Father: "Well, son, you got some good marks this term."

Boy: "Yes, Dad. Since you haven't had time to help me with my home work I get along fine."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

By Proxy

Secretary: "You have an appointment with the photographer at two."

Executive: "I'm too busy to go. You'll have to attend to it."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Truth

"Mrs. Loude is quite frank, isn't she?"

"Frank? Why, she calls a spade a steam shovel!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How much did Columbus' expedition to America cost?—*Editorial Notes*	20
2. What great educator said that the summer camp is the most important step in America's contribution to education? — *Educational Page*	20
3. According to an old proverb, when is an Englishman most natural?—*Home Forum*	20
4. What language does a parrot find most difficult to speak?—*World's Great Capitals*	20
5. What is the root meaning of "steadfast"?—*Word a Day*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Fillmore, California

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been wanting to write to the Mail Bag. I love the Monitor and especially enjoy the continued stories which we find on the Young Folks' Page. The Mail Bag interests me most of all, and I hope it brings to me new friends.

Fillmore is building a new Christian Science Church, which will be very lovely when completed.

I am a junior in Fillmore Union High School and am 16. I enjoy going to school, and am taking these subjects: art, music, tennis, swimming, English, shorthand, typing. I shall enjoy hearing from anyone who would like to correspond with me.

Frances F.

Haverhill, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

The Monitor comes to us every day. I like it very much, especially Snubs and the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I enjoyed "The House Next Door" and "Chang Li Joins in the Game."

This is my first letter to the Monitor. We have taken it for two years. I should love to correspond with any girls from any place.

I life in the country on a farm and we have horses, cows, dogs and cats. I have a cat that is all white and I call her Snowball. When I first saw her she was about one month old. She had blue eyes, double paws, and was as soft as a ball of cotton. I am 11 years old and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

Betty B.

From An Elephant!

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Please, Editor—I'm not a cat, but may I add my letter to Tommy Cat W's, Buzzy's and the others? You see, I'm made of china—so my mistress says—and I'm supposed to stand still all day, but after mistress read all the cat letters to me, I received so many helpful suggestions that no one knows what a good time I have when left all alone.

I'm an elephant—yes, sir, a big red elephant and mistress said I looked so fierce that she named me St. Mark to tame me a bit. But I think she knows really that I'm not fierce and I'm sure she loves me, for she shows me to everyone. At first she placed me in a corner of the living room. But later mistress's sister decided I "didn't match the colors of the living room," and I was straightway placed in a bedroom. Whoever heard of elephants being made to match living rooms, anyway?

I liked the bedroom a lot better, though. It has so many more soft, dainty things in it, even a beautiful baby in a picture hanging on the wall. We play together every day and sometimes we take a little swim in a lake also in a picture on the wall. And now, thanks to the cat letters, I roam around on the sewing table until I find a lovely spool for baby and me to play with, just as the cats suggested.

The reason I love this baby so much is that I have a little son of my own, St. Mark, Jr. I don't see him very much because he very absurdly prefers to sit on the side of my mistress's hat. He's very pretty though, and adds a lovely touch of color to the hat.

Ever since my mistress started reading the Monitor to me and showing me the pictures, I have wanted to thank the author of the Diary of Snubs for all his dear cartoons. Anyone who can draw such "smily" figures must be that way himself. Why, even his little cats and dogs and horses smile. It gives me a rosy feeling every time I look at any of his cartoons, then I'm rosy both inside and out, and even if elephants are said never to smile, I think I do.

Rosily yours,
St. Mark,
the Red Elephant.

Canton, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Each Monday and Thursday I look forward to the Children's and Young Folks' pages and the Mail Bag. I also enjoy the Sundial each day. I enjoyed "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes," especially the one about Commander Richard E. Byrd. I also liked "The House Next Door."

This is not a large town but we have a lovely big park which we all enjoy in the hot summer months which we have here. In the winter months we have much snow but it has melted now and frozen over and is just one big layer of ice and we have many coasting parties on the hills around.

I am 14 and in my second year at high school. I like history and French and should like to correspond with a French girl. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School here and I am a pianist. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere who would care to write to me.

Vivian S.

Saugus, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag although I have been reading the Monitor for quite a while. I enjoy the Mail Bag, the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories and the rest of the Monitor very much. The "One Minute Biographies" help me very much and I use the "Current Events" for school. Every Friday we have our club. It is called the "Get Together Club." Don't you think that is a good name?

We have a pet dog and his name is Pal. He and Tarzan, the dog next door, have lots of fun in the snow. Tarzan is a big German police dog. When they are together they remind me of Snubs and old Togo. We have three goldfish, too. Their names are Fanny, Goldy, and Blacky. I like to read the best of anything I do.

I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for four years. I am nearly 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I am learning to play the piano and enjoy it very much. I should be glad to receive letters from anyone about my age. Give my love to all the Mail Baggers.

Gladys W.

Redhill, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I feel I must write and thank you for publishing my letter. It was very brief, but from it I have gained four very interesting letters.

Redhill is a very pretty country place. There are some lovely commons here. My parents have lived in Redhill for 18 years. Croydon is 10 miles from us, and I have been going to the Croydon Sunday School for seven years, but now we have started a little meeting in a small room, so that we can have a service on Sunday mornings.

I am 12 years old and if any girls would like to write to me, their letters will surely be answered. I am interested in music, needlework, and foreign countries. I have never seen a letter from Redhill in your Mail Bag, and this is one reason why I am writing to you. I must close now with plenty of love to you and all the children in the Mail Bag.

Phyllis J.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am very grateful for the Monitor and the opportunities it affords young people. I delight very much in reading letters from friends all over the world. I wish to become more acquainted with these friends.

I am 16 years old and am in 9A. I was deprived of school for three years because I lived on a northern Montana ranch during that time. I can tell of many interesting incidents that occurred during those years.

I am interested in Holland for that was the country of my ancestors. I am also interested in Oriental countries, but I would treasure a letter from any corner of the world.

Art is my hobby, and sports are also of interest to me. I keep all prints of famous paintings in the Monitor, for I often find them useful.

Bernice S.

Waterbury, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Snubs, Waddles and the Sunset Story children have been my friends ever since I can remember. The Mail Bag interests me very much, especially when someone in one of the countries abroad writes. The Sundial also does its bit in spreading all the sunshine that I know is sent abroad by the Monitor.

While I am in Waterbury in the winter I enjoy skating very much on a pond in a near-by park. I also enjoy sliding, when we can find a place to slide, but there aren't many places except the streets.

I think I enjoy the summers more, for I spend them in Madison, Conn. It is on Long Island Sound. We have a 15-foot rowboat to which we attach an outboard motor. We also have a smaller rowboat named "Bobbie" and my brother attaches his little motor to it and rides about the Sound. I have a canoe of my own and when the Sound is too rough I paddle it in a near-by creek which wanders through a swamp. I go in bathing every day. I went to camp a few years ago and earned a Junior Lifesaving Badge and was rewarded with my canoe.

I should like to correspond with any girl of my age (15) in England, Australia, France, or United States.

Barbara R.

OH, FOR AN AUDIENCE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Anglo-American Unity in Freedom of the Seas

IV

THE Pact of Paris entered the diplomatic scene precisely at the moment when the efforts of Great Britain and the United States to reconcile their naval policies had reached a critical impasse—an impasse at once marring their own friendship and constituting a stumblingblock in the path of world disarmament. It has become increasingly evident that a solution is not to be found in the terms of cruisers and cannon, or in the size of guns or the amount of tonnage. The abortive conference at Geneva in 1927 and the repudiated Anglo-French naval compromise of 1928 have marked two years of futile negotiations.

What of 1929? Do the circumstances of today justify any hope of an understanding? It is our belief that the answer is in the affirmative and that the new factor which 1929 has added to the equation of Anglo-American relations holds the key to the naval problem and will be the stepping-stone to the development of a common policy which will make the freedom of the seas a source of unity and not a source of conflict between these two great maritime powers.

The attainment of that common policy rests, we believe, upon the recognition that the natural, logical and desirable corollary to the renunciation of war by the Pact of Paris is the renunciation of the support of war, and that it is in line with the best interests of the United States and Great Britain to withhold that support, both in munitions and money, from any warring nation or nations.

To appreciate the full effect which such a policy would exert toward dissolving the Anglo-American naval conflict, it is necessary to appraise the particular objectives which the naval strategy of the two countries has sought to obtain, and to approach the task of reconciliation, not by matching the cruisers of the two nations, but by matching the policies in behalf of which these cruisers might be used. These objectives have tended, with but few exceptions, to serve divergent ends, and the result has been that the traditional naval policies of Great Britain and the United States have persistently marred the otherwise friendly and co-operative relations between the two halves of the English-speaking world.

From the British viewpoint, insistence upon the broadest possible construction of the rights of belligerents to close the high seas to neutral commerce with a nation with which Great Britain might be in conflict has been a policy designed to protect its own security and serve its own highest interests. Obviously, championship of belligerent rights has been prompted by the probability that by virtue of its far-flung foreign possessions Britain would be most likely to be drawn into war, however remote might be its origin.

From the American viewpoint, insistence upon the broadest possible construction of the rights of neutrals to maintain the absolute freedom of the seas for the maintenance of neutral commerce with any or all warring nations has been a policy designed to protect the security of the United States and to promote its commercial welfare. Championship of neutral rights has been prompted by the probability that the United States, freed from military alliances with other countries and protected by geographical isolation, would not be drawn into war.

The adherence of Great Britain and the United States to these two divergent objectives, although both have at times receded from their positions as exigency has dictated, has tended to bring the two nations into sharp disagreement—it did so before the United States entered the World War—and has had a very tangible and discernible effect upon their respective naval programs. Thus one of the principal reasons why Great Britain finds it necessary to maintain large naval forces is because it is apprehensive the United States would, by force or armament, attempt to carry on commerce with a nation with which Great Britain might be at war—a commerce which might equip that nation the better to oppose Great Britain and which might threaten Britain's security. One of the principal reasons why the United States finds it necessary to maintain large naval armaments is because it is apprehensive Great Britain would, by force of armament, attempt to thwart its neutral commerce with combatant nations—a commerce which the United States considered to be in line with its best interests.

It is these policies which must be reappraised, and we believe it to be true that the practical circumstances of world affairs which once dictated divergent ends are so changed today as to unify the naval objectives of Great Britain and the United States, not alone in the interests of Anglo-American harmony, but also in line with the actual economic advantage of the nations themselves.

The Pact of Paris furnishes to Great Britain and the United States a new basis on which to approach both the immediate question of naval strength and the more fundamental problem of the freedom of the seas. Under the precise provisions of this treaty, Great Britain has renounced the claim to enforce belligerent rights against neutral commerce as a means of promoting its own national interests—a renunciation which recognizes that the only legitimate aggressive use of the British navy rests in the international enforcement of international judgment, or, in the words of President Wilson, in the maintenance of "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Just as the Pact of Paris has thus modified the rights of belligerents, so has it increased the obligations of neutrals. If the nations are to renounce war they cannot in consonance with this international commitment continue to aid or abet war either by munitions or by money—a policy which is not alone dictated by the political ideal of the Pact of Paris, but also by the economic demands of a world trade which has become so interdependent that war, however remote, is a detriment and menace to the whole world. Thus for the United States to withhold its support from a warring nation or nations would at once serve to minimize war and to make the freedom of the seas for both Great Britain and the United States a common purpose.

Senator Borah is far-sighted when he urges that a conference on maritime law should precede further negotiations for Anglo-American naval disarmament. For an agreement upon maritime policy can alone pave the way toward an agreement for any substantial limitation of navies which are designed to insure the observance of that maritime policy.

Such a conference would give to the United States and to Great Britain the opportunity to enunciate a conception of the freedom of the seas compatible with the Pact of Paris and to develop a naval policy which would unite instead of divide these two great powers. We believe that the calling of such a conference and the enunciation of such a conception of the freedom of the seas would open a new era of Anglo-American friendship, and would constitute an incalculable contribution toward world peace.

British Party Alignments

STANLEY BALDWIN remains convinced that he is coming back with a majority of fifty in the British elections, and the other parties remain convinced that he is not coming back with any majority. This is not bluff on the part of any of them. The Conservatives seriously believe the splitting of the anti-government vote between Labor and the Liberals will bring them victory; the Liberals and Labor seriously believe the movement against the Government is strong enough to wipe out its majority, in spite of the division in the opposition forces. The chief doubt is still about the intentions of the 5,000,000 new women voters. Canvassers report that all the women voters, new and old, are shy of declaring their intentions, but there is general agreement that they are strong on the point of peace and disarmament and want to be satisfied that if the Government is returned to power it will take a much more vigorous and decisive line on these subjects.

The Liberal Party feels its existence is at stake in this election. For the last eleven years it has had a voting strength in the country out of all proportions to the number of seats it has obtained in the House of Commons, and it has persistently demanded a measure of electoral reform which would give it fair representation. If, in default of this, it should suffer another reverse at all comparable to that which it suffered the last election, its existence as an organized party would be in grave danger and there would probably be a regrouping of parties which would change the whole face of British politics. Both Labor and the Conservatives profess to believe that they would gain by this process, and both hitherto have for that reason resisted any electoral reform which would assure the future of the Liberal Party.

The election thus, in one of its most important aspects, is the struggle of two parties to wipe out the third, and of the third to retain its existence. Labor is protesting that it can be trusted to carry on the Liberal tradition and to add nothing rash or dangerous to a Liberal program, and the Conservatives are protesting that there is little distinction between Liberalism and Socialism. Between the two, the fortunes of Liberalism together with the personality of Mr. Lloyd George and the merits and demerits of his program are more discussed on all the platforms than any other subjects, and the Liberals hope that they may gain by this publicity.

The notification from Washington that the United States has not yielded to the claim of certain European nations with conscript armies to exclude their trained reserves from schemes for disarmament, but has only withdrawn from the discussion, has revived the debate on that subject. British opinion was greatly disturbed on learning last year that the Government had conceded this point to France and Italy, and it is strongly maintained by both opposition parties that a new government cannot be found by coercion. All reports agree that there is the strongest determination that there shall be no further failure in the negotiations for naval reduction between Great Britain and the United States. The belief is expressed that if these two countries can agree on the naval question they will be in a far stronger position to appeal to the rest of the world in the cause of land disarmament.

Industry Tries Self-Government

ABOUT ten years ago the first trade practice conference was held under the sanction of the Federal Trade Commission. On that occasion the various corporations and individuals engaged in the creamery business sought to set up a code or set of rules for the conduct of their members. Since that time fifty trade practice conferences have been held and seven more are scheduled. When the Chamber of Commerce of the United States called a round-table discussion of this modern method of establishing a form of self-government in business, something like 500 men presented themselves. Practically every industry at that time indicated its interest in the subject, and most of them, it appeared from the informal discussions, are considering the advisability of establishing trade practice rules.

The trade practice conference is not an agency which can by any subtle means regulate prices or diminish the force of competition. That has been clearly demonstrated during the few years this form of regulation has been attempted. Whether the conference agreement can legally regulate uneconomic, wasteful or other practices in business which are not specifically covered by statute is a matter yet to be tested in court.

The discussion at the chamber's round-table conference indicated that even members of the Federal Trade Commission disagree as to the legality of conference rules in some instances. Attorneys are inclined to be skeptical as to the ability of any industry to effect a competent regulation of business by means of conference agreements. Yet these doubting legal intellects agreed with the more optimistic of the business men present that conference rules have so far proved the most elevating influence in business regulation in modern years. By regulating out of countenance trade bribery, secret rebates, unreasonable concessions and reciprocity buying, and by endeavoring to establish truthfulness of advertisement and of the contract and its execution, business men have resorted to one of the most potent agencies for bettering trade conditions.

The trade conference, however, is a comparatively new branch of Federal Trade Commission practice. The Federal Trade Commission itself is a comparatively recent offspring of the anti-trust laws. Procedure before the commission has been undergoing much change within the last few years, of which the most significant is the trade conference. If, as many claim, there has been found here a potent means of self-government in business, then the country is on the brink of a great experiment in business organization and in government.

Opera in Native Tongues

RUSSIAN this season, like Italian in years long past, has won approval in Paris as a language of song, through the ministrations of an opera company which produced works of Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, using the composers' actual texts. The speech of Moscow, sounding with true accent, has given the public as great pleasure as the dramatic declamation of Milan gave when Rossini was the vogue, early in the nineteenth century.

This was perhaps sure to happen, considering how the Parisians like the sources of things and prefer art at first hand. They have no doubt found that certain characteristics of address cannot be carried across frontiers; and when it comes to vocal questions, they may have found that peculiarities of style inherent in Russia cannot, by ever so great zeal and scholarship on the part of translators, be represented in French.

Possibly opera in France has tended to become rather strictly vernacular, on account of being an official matter, regulated somewhat by a government bureau. Quite the contrary, in English-speaking lands, it has tended to remain Italian, French or German, because of being unofficial and private. Sufficient for a British or an American audience to hear the sound of the artist's voice. The dramatic intention can be caught somehow, or taken for granted. To be aware that the baritone is beginning the scene, "Largo al factotum," of Figaro, that the tenor is in attitude for the "Salut, demeure chaste et pure," of Faust, or that the soprano is arrived at the adieu, "Mild und leise," of Isolde, answers the listener's requirements.

And yet, with the Parisians no artistic notion rests too fixed. As the Italians, singing in Italian, delighted them during the thirties, forties and fifties, so the Russians, singing in Russian, have delighted them the past winter and have returned to delight them this spring. All of this goes to show, in spite of how partisans for translated librettos may talk, that an opera audience gets the most from performers who express themselves best; from those, that is to say, who employ their native tongue.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
 Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
 There were no need of arsenals or forts:

The warrior's name would be a name abhorrèd!
 And every nation, that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
 Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

LONGFELLOW.

Random Ramblings

Chief among a list of ten words found commonly to be mispelled are accommodate and separate. Now, then, is it one "m" or two in the first and is it "erate" or "arate"?

* * *

When you don't seem to half appreciate your home town, and get the urge to move, just try some other locality for a week or two, and see how good the old place looks on your return.

* * *

Seeing that it required some 85,000 words to draw up the new tariff bill, perhaps it is just as well that it is only a limited revision that the Congress has to consider this time.

* * *

There is at least one garden which all peoples—internationally, nationally or domestically—should cultivate: the garden of peace. Its crop will be a joy to all.

* * *

Another indication of Chicago's progressiveness may be seen in the fact that workmen have been tearing down the first steel skyscraper erected in that city.

* * *

Capt. Robert Dollar, who says his ships never have sold liquor, and never will, knows that the only proper place for a cocktail is aft on a rooster.

* * *

A cow, it is estimated, moves her jaws 41,000 times each day. It might be added that the cow has something to show for it at the end of the day.

* * *

Burning the midnight oil doesn't mean to the college youth of today what it did a generation ago. Then it was kerosene; now it is gasoline.

* * *

Come to think of it, the new word "emplane," like "entrain," would be classed as an in-transit-ive verb.

* * *

We knew that there are two s's in misspelled. Did you catch it?

Regarding Rummage Sales

AUCTIONS have an appeal for many persons. The excitement of the competitive bidding attracts crowds. But as far as the writer is concerned, the rummage sale is vastly more entertaining than even the smartest of auctions.

More than a thousand miles away from New England—barred from the privilege of wandering leisurely through the "antique" shops of that country—inconveniently far from the nearest great midwestern city, with its quota of shops where more or less antique articles are on display—think what fun it is to rush through with the breakfast dishes after seeing Sister Seven-Year-Old off for school, then bundle up Small Brother and strap him into his stroller and start out to a rummage sale!

A mile and a half brisk walking, and we are there. Sometimes the scene of the sale is in the basement of a church, sometimes in a vacant store. But wherever the sale is, it is well worth the quest to find it.

For to the rummage sales go treasures and trash alike—and more than often what is trash to one person is a treasure to another—as a cracked ginger jar minus its cover, and a flawless Satsuma jar minus its little porcelain cap, testify daily to one regular rummage sale attendant who purchased those two particular bits of beauty for the insignificant sum of fifteen cents.

The prices at a rummage sale are another of its attractions. At the rummage sale there is no spirited bidding. Customers do not sit languidly in their chairs, elegantly signaling to someone to raise a bid for them. Rummage sale patrons stand over tables and stir up heaps of discarded slip covers, antiquated hats, unfinished fancywork, outgrown pinafores, and perhaps unearth a handful of artificial lilacs which are precisely what one wants to put on the old gardening hat to make it serve another season. In all probability the lilacs will not cost over five or ten cents, and are quite as colorful as though they had been purchased in the French department of a smart store.

* * *

Rich and poor rub shoulders at the rummage sales in our town. Women who are feeding large families and buying homes, all on an income which is less than the "spending-money" allowance of other patrons, dress their families with purchases made at our rummage sales. A man's suit for seven to ten dollars, a boy's overcoat for three, a girl's woolen dress for ninety cents, shoes for a quarter a pair—such are the practical purchases to be made.

The woman of wealth inspects the stock, and phones a friend, the wife of a professor whose salary is none too high. The professor's wife hastens to the sale, and selects her wardrobe for the season. Ten dollars for a three-piece ensemble suit of just the right tones of brown; fifty cents apiece for two needed hats. And best of all, the satisfaction of knowing that every cent she spends not only gives to her full value, but also goes, every penny of it, to help in some more-than-worthy cause.

For our rummage sales are never for profit. The stores are always given rent free. The clerks are volunteers, the merchandise donated, the heavy articles transported free of charge by the local expressman.

Perhaps that is one reason why these sales are such good fun. There is a feeling that is lacking at auctions, or in ordinary stores. If a customer sees something she thinks might interest someone else, she says so, whether or not she knows the other customer.

"Here's the mate to that tan stocking for your little girl," you hear called cheerfully from the end of a long table. "And here's a tam o'shanter cap that just matches the socks."

The mother who was seeking for the odd sock smiles her thanks, or perhaps replies in broken English, for there are many foreigners among our rummage-sale "fans."

* * *

There is no false pride about buying at the rummage sales either. The "clerks" are honestly interested in the purchases, and are delighted when a customer returns, wearing a garment bought at the sale. Sometimes an accessory is found that will "just match," and is set aside until the customer can return to see if she wants it.

Such an example of thoughtfulness came to a purchaser, who secured just the right sort of a dress and jacket to wear while wheeling the baby in the country, and who was notified that there was a hat, brought to the sale later, that the "clerk" thought would be perfect both as a match for the dark blue, and as a sunshade for the country walks.

Three dollars for the suit—pure thread silk—forty cents for the hat—a fine straw embroidered in angora wool. How is that for New England thrift transplanted to the middle West?

Then books! Such strange companions mingle on the book tables. A first edition of "Lady Jane," bought for Sister Seven-Year-Old at a cost of fifteen cents, stood side by side with a last year's newspaper almanac. In general, one does not find many good bargains in books at the rummage sales. Seemingly the best books are kept—or perhaps all the unwanted books were contributed before the writer moved to the village.

Pictures are another motley collection at the sales. Each year there are treasures to be found—a framed Godey print for fifty cents, or twenty unsigned etchings for one solitary dollar! Another year the pictorial "find" was a colorful German print—silvery white beeches against a true blue sky.

Furniture comes to the rummage sales, too, and seldom stays long. There are always purchasers for the old-fashioned beds and bureaus, for the shabby chairs and wobbly tables. Too bad that rummage sale pieces can't carry their history with them—the writer would so much like to know whence came the lovely little maple rocker which with its delicate turnings and age-tawny cane seat delights all who see it, and which cost but a dollar!

It looks for all the world like a Carver "lady chair," but of course without its pedigree one cannot be certain.

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Toys are contributed, and attract considerable interest despite their usually dilapidated condition. Whose patient fingers made the dainty little dress of sprigged dimity, in a style whose puffed sleeves and lace-edged ruffles date it back at least to the last century? Which one of the strapping big college boys who have gone forth from our village, dragged the droll little spotted horse on its wheeled platform? Which one of our débutantes used to entertain her dolls with the blue-banded tea set, remnants of which now stand forlornly in the midst of a welter of broken train tracks and odd checkers.

Usually on the farthest table one finds the kitchen ware. Dull, oftentimes clumsy, there is little of beauty to recommend these offerings, yet to some, at least, they have a genuine appeal. Think of the countless delectable waffles which the cumbersome old black waffle iron must have turned out before it was supplanted by some smugly shining electrified nickel affair! Think of the Sunday night suppers, perhaps the boarding school "fudge parties," the company luncheons, at which the chafing dish served.

And the cases of glass jars—why have all those symbols of thrifty housewifery been consigned to the rummage sale? And who permitted that sturdy black iron skillet to leave its time-honored place? The skillet is just what we want to use in preparing some of the New England dishes for which we more than occasionally hunger, and which so far we have been unable to make in our shiny new frying pans.

Another ten cents goes into the coffers of the rummage sale treasury, while the heavy old skillet, sketchily wrapped, is deposited in the lower part of Sonny's stroller.

* * *

Wrappings are a matter of trifling importance at rummage sales. None of the clerks are experts at doing up packages, and none of the patrons are particular how their bundles look. It is all part of the delightful informality of the affair.

Back to the kitchen table—will that nubbly blue glass lamp appeal to our friend who has just done her house over "Early American"? Perhaps. At least it is worth spending a quarter to find out. And the little violet glass carafe which no doubt once boasted a matching tumbler and stood proudly on some guest-room bedside table—that will be ideal to hold a handful of flowers when the gardening season comes. Ten cents.

And those squatty little wooden buckets—won't they serve to hold the chrysanthemum plants one always moves into the house just before frost? Or perhaps the larger one can sit on the hearth to hold the small sticks which Sister Seven-Year-Old delights to gather for little fires in the fireplace.

Inquiring as to the original mission of these buckets, we learn that they are "canikins," and that they once held mincemeat made in New England! And to think we didn't recognize them. We feel humiliated.

But we collect our purchases, and distribute them over and about the stroller, till we look like an itinerant peddler, and start cheerily back on our mile-and-a-half walk home to prepare luncheon for Sister Seven-Year-Old.

We will grant, for the sake of argument, that auctions of Gainsboroughs and Vandykes, Chippendale pieces and folios of Shakespeare, Dickens manuscripts and Louis Quinze petit point may hold interest for the connoisseur, yet for sheer joy of attaining goods and chattels which will serve us well in everyday needs, and yet intrigue us regarding their before-sale history, let us give full credit to that most ridiculed of institutions—the rummage sale!

H. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Leisure of the People

TO KNOW a people well, it is less important to know how they dress and what they eat, and the conditions of their labor, than to see what use they make of their leisure, what they read, the shows they go to, and the sort of artistic recreation they indulge in. It is, in fact, in their diversions, in the moments when they are left to themselves, that societies become really natural, and show most clearly what are their tastes, their inclinations and aspirations.—*Winnipeg Liberte* (Ind.).

Sinking of the "I'm Alone"

A CANADIAN schooner, the "I'm Alone," is pursued and sunk by the United States coast guard, and a certain section of the press in both Canada and Great Britain gets excited over the matter. The "I'm Alone," when accosted, was 500 miles off its course. The schooner was admittedly engaged in smuggling liquor illegally along the United States coast.

It will be difficult to make an international issue out of that. The fact that the vessel was unloading twelve and one-eighth or eleven and seven-eighths miles off the American coast, depending upon who makes the statement, should not be an issue of contention. The fact that is important is that its crew were breaking the law. Rumrunning is a hazardous occupation, and the men who engage in it must take their chances. The fact that the ship was breaking no Canadian law does not justify it in breaking an American law. The British flag's protection should not extend to confessed law breakers, and the owners of the "I'm Alone" have no right to claim protection for their illegal operations. If a man were accustomed to driving an automobile in a country where the speed limit was sixty miles an hour, that would not justify him driving sixty miles an hour in a country where the speed limit was thirty; nor would he expect the authorities in his own country to intervene on his behalf, if caught in the act.

Rumrunners as a class are no good. The theory, which seems popular, that they can break the law in the United States and still respect the law in their native country, is false. As a class, they are criminals. Law observance is a matter of character, not of inclination or geography. A criminal is a criminal in one country, and in all.

In the "I'm Alone" incident there are technicalities of international law, which might be cause for contention. It is an embarrassing matter for a diplomat to handle; but it will be no great international issue—the cause of the nuisance isn't worth it.—*Montreal Monitor.*

Year's Morning

NOW returns—at least according to the calendar—that winsome period of the year associated with frisking lambs, fresh greenery on bush and hedgerow, the love-twittering of happy nest builders, and the peeping buds of faërie in a thousand dells. Even the city dweller scents the approach of spring from afar, and is suddenly seized with what the Scot so graphically describes as a "scunner" at the heavy overcoat which has weathered more than one winter, and is consequently a trifle frayed about the buttonholes. The fancy of Miss 1929 lightly turns to thoughts of hats and frocks of dainty hue. Her glances become more coy, and the admiring world about her treads the pavement with gayer step. Those who have little dignity to uphold, and even many who have much, express their blithe spirits in spasmodic whistling. The greengrocer, with his baskets of new potatoes, his luscious lettuces, and his neat bundles of young onions, advances in one's estimation.

The happiest sensation of all, however, is to feel—as we so often have good reason for feeling in England—that we have earned our spring. Early or late in arriving, we welcome her with that shameless rapture justified by a long separation. Absence has only made the heart grow fonder, and when she tops the hillside with ruddy gold of sunshine, our hearts reflect the glow. In the morning of the year we are all poets, and we exclaim:

> See where the dawn, in russet mantle clad,
> Walks on the dew of yon high eastern hill.

—*Morning Post* (London).

Art Reveals a Nation

TAIKAN YOKOYAMA and some other art masters will go to Italy early in 1930, and an exhibition of Japanese pictures and technical arts will be held in Paris this May at the instance of the French Government. We hear also that Japanese novels, dramas, and cinemas will be introduced to France.

Arts will act an important rôle on the stage of international sentiments. The nude realities of national traits show themselves in arts. The exchange of arts for the furtherance of international sympathy and for the promotion of mutual understanding is a most clever and appreciable policy, but the latest introduction of Japanese arts to Europe is particularly significant. Japanese culture so far known to the world has all been of the obsolete school, and the introduction of our modern arts is relatively a recent phenomenon.

Japanese arts are fundamentally different from those of the West in intrinsic value, character, and history, and will arouse an appreciable sensation in the European art world. No matter how they will be appraised or criticized, Japanese arts will give a surprise to thinkers in Europe insistent upon the learning of Eastern civilization for the relief of Western cultural life from decadence.—*Tokyo Nichi Nichi.*

Ask a "Bobby"

VISCOUNT BYNG of Vimy, Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, presiding at the annual meeting of the Police Seaside Home at Hove, related the following story: "While a police constable was standing on point duty at the Marble Arch," he said, "an airplane passed overhead. Three people came to him and asked him what it was. Four people wanted to know where it came from. Four people demanded that they should be told where it was going, and seven more people asked why it was there at all.

"And," added His Lordship, "every one of these eighteen inquirers were sent away satisfied. What the policeman said I don't know, but he did what I could never have done myself — answered eighteen people concerning what he did not know himself."—*Border Cities Star.*